

# THE Northwest Farmer

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## Breeding Farm Horses on Wheat Farms.

By R. Waugh, Winnipeg.

In November last the agricultural society of Indian Head offered prizes for essays on three agricultural subjects. The following was awarded second place by the judges selected by the society. Its value is still open to discussion by any of our readers.

I have turned over this subject in my own mind for a good few years and decidedly believe that the breed is of less importance than the breeder. If he is up to the mark he will out of the available animals within reach find both mares and sires that will fill the bill and whose offspring will be a credit to his skill and judgment. It is only five years from the start that the exact value of his skill will be approximately learned, but it will not take all that time for his neighbors, if not himself, to forecast his future value as a breeder of farm horses. It will help him much if he has a natural taste that way and has had opportunities of gathering prolonged and varied experience among men who have worked along the same line.

We are as yet only emerging from the pioneer stage of farming and the best of us can hardly speak with confidence about the suitability of our country for a profitable blend of wheat growing and horse breeding. This and the lack of recent or even remote experience among some otherwise capable farmers, in the way of breeding their own horses, leads me to say that horse breeding will not be so easy a task as at first sight it appears.

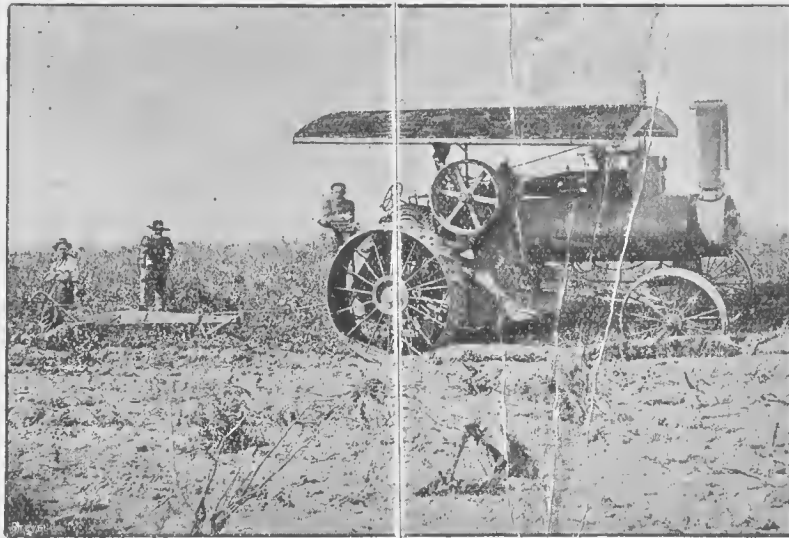
But assuming that we are to make the venture, the first thing is the selection of the breeding mare. Every style of mare is not equally suitable as a breeder. I prefer always a big roomy mare of any style between the general purpose type to the rather heavy but not sluggish agricultural. If she is sound in wind and limb, with an honest, sensible look about her, broad between the eyes and good at the kidneys. I will take chances on minor points. Ideally perfect mares are not abundant, but the good, useful sort are quite good enough to begin with. There is something even in an untried mare that will give a keen-witted horseman an inkling of her future usefulness as a mother and a nurse. I assume that she is a good grade.

For such a mare a very big horse is not necessary to ensure a well-grown and well-formed colt. A medium-sized horse full of concentrated vitality is the one for my money. Quality is everything in the horse. It is working power and endurance that we are after or ought to be, and these are points of prime necessity. Pedigree is one of the forms in which we embody the assurance of these prime virtues in a horse meant for a lifetime's usefulness, and we all believe in heredity. But the quality inherited from his parents must be confirmed in his own individuality by proper food and continuous exercise—at proper seasons pretty severe. I want no horse that stands at one stable a whole year for fear of spoiling his

feet or wearing the foot off him. His feet and limbs are to be kept sound by real exercise, and it is muscle, not fat, that makes breeding quality in a sire. I assume that he is pedigreed and sound, good tempered and not familiar with the V. S.

A mare of good quality and smaller size than above noted may still, if mated with a good sized stallion, throw

wants height and reach and a bit of ambition and there is no sire in sight for such a horse equal to a strongly built upstanding Thoroughbred. It is to be greatly regretted that the grand old Thoroughbred, fittest sire of weight-carrying hunters, is being shoved out of existence to make room for spindle-shanked racers that can do a half-mile in half a second less than ever before.



Scrub Breaking with Traction Engine, near Treesbank. Man.

a capital colt. The old style French-Canadian mare has no superior in this respect, and we have among ourselves very good little mares, well developed through actual work and training (for it takes both work and training to bring either man or beast to the highest style of fitness) as the dam of a colt bred for future usefulness. If such an undersized mare gets well over the delivery of a colt by a big sire that colt may be of good size and high quality if the sire is only prepotent enough.

I for one would not breed any mare till she is six or seven years old. It will do her less harm after that.

What breed of sire? Well that depends partly on which side of the Qu'Appelle Valley I intend using his colts on. If near the station, weight is an important consideration, and I would use a Clyde sire, a little gay if otherwise good. Deep plowing will be more in request in a few years and we want for that rather heavy horses that can walk well. The sire should be of a sort to meet that demand. If the station is ten miles or more from the farm a strong boned and heavily muscled general purpose horse fills the bill. He

That taste is ruining the breed at home and makes it more difficult to get the kind we need here as a fit sire for plucky and wearing general purpose farm horses.

As a fitting sire for a farmer's general purpose on a western farm I put all other breeds away down. If I had a good sort of general purpose mare I would try her with a neat, lively Clyde horse, and see what it brings. For western uses, the right mares put to these two breeds or sires will fill the bill. No other will fill the bill so well.

A sire of the best quality can never be a "cheap horse." In Scotland and the north of England, where quality is understood and bred for, the service of a good Clydesdale costs \$25 to \$50 and we can hardly expect to get the same service here from a good imported horse for less than half the money. Clean, flat, flinty bone, sound muscle, lively action and great tractability are the outstanding qualities of the best Clydesdale, and with little variation the same may be said for the Thoroughbred. His bone is very hard, his intelligence superior

and his ambition unequalled. The prepotency which is to guarantee for us the presence of these qualities in the great majority of his get is what we pay for in the horse of our choice.

## THE COLT

The care of the unborn colt is the next point. The dam should be in regular work when bred and hardly ever have a spell of dead idleness after. The day's work need not be a protracted one, but ordinary farm work for the dam will do the colt more good than harm. I want no colt from an idle mare. But she must not go into the bush to get strained or be set sprawling up a river bank or any such awkward lift. In that way a well-muscled healthy colt will be formed and in due time be brought to the light. Then comes the first real danger, the risk of navel-poisoning. To avert this the stable should be cleaned of all old straw, the walls and floors treated with dilute carbolic acid; every means taken in short to destroy the poison germs that may be lurking in the stable. A little of the same solution should be used on the navel of the colt. The dam may have been worked up to this stage, but should now be eased off and the nursing of the colt made for a month or two her main business. If heated she should be cooled before the colt is let near her, as overheated milk will injure its digestion.

The next point, perhaps, on a western farm is to look round for the odds and ends of farm machinery that adorn our yards and fence corners, and have them fenced in. Wire fences must also be taken into account if those colts are to grow up free of blemish. It is unconsidered trifles like these more than the selection of the sire that so often make a mess of western colt rearing.

## HOW TO RAISE AND FEED THE COLT.

The mother's milk is the first and best feed, but if she has not enough to do justice to her offspring it may be fed cows' milk with a teaspoonful of sugar and half a cup of warm water added to each pint of milk. A poor nursing mare should not be used as a breeder. It will be a help to the colt if the dam, besides a good pasture, gets a daily feed of mixed bran and oats. The colt may also be taught to eat a little oatmeal, bran and linseed meal, all of them builders of bone and muscle. If allowed to follow the dam in harvest time it may eat grain enough to do it mischief. For winter feed the best upland hay and a few pounds daily of the concentrated feed already named, with sheaf oats, carrots or turnips as variants. The second summer on upland pasture, with a few oats daily, and access to salt all through. Food for all its growing time must be nitrogenous and liberal, with ample exercise. Its feet will require attention and trimming, to prevent malformation.

Some may object that the diet I prescribe costs too much money and trouble, but, please to remember that the sure way to get a cowy looking colt is to feed him a cow's diet. On some western ranges colts may develop good frames with almost nothing beyond the natural herbage of the prairie to live upon and a little care when a bad storm comes along, but on a grain farm the case is different, and the treatment also must differ.

## BREAKING.

There must be something seriously wrong with the colt or its owner, or both, if it needs any "breaking" at three years old. It may be attracted in its babyhood by a taste of sugar, learn to know its friends and be hal-



How We Make Our "New Mown Hay."

tered with as little fuss as possible. To learn that a wire fence hurts and is a good thing to stay away from is a useful bit of education. To lead alongside a team, to be harnessed, and draw, to know that a loose newspaper will not hurt, or a railroad engine devour it, are all parts of the schooling needed, and its hereditary tractability should materially help these lessons. Kindness, tact, firmness and forbearance are the main equipments for a good horse trainer. He must understand his beast and it must learn to trust him, if he is to educate it for future usefulness. One man by himself cannot properly train a colt, but he must be the prime mover, and in slack spells bring it on till it is familiar with its harness and work, and with the help of a steady horse that is also a good walker he will have at five years a horse he may well be proud of.

One thing the society's programme omits, the question of profit and loss. Looking to all the risks and the experience of many who have tried colt breeding on a wheat farm, it may be well to recall Punch's advice to those about to marry. I think it safer to buy a three-year-old western colt from a pedigreed sire than to try raising one at home? What say you?

### The Ideal Horse for a Western Farmer.

The best horse for our western farms is a live topic and it is really amusing sometimes to see the ideas that are advanced. The latest astonishing one appears in an essay under the above title that was awarded first prize by the Indian Head Agricultural Society. The writer was J. P. Peters, Peckham, England, whose knowledge of the subject upon which he wrote is described by himself as being "based on over three years' practical experience in a portion of the wheat districts of the Northwest and augmented by a deeper and more scientific study of the horse under the tutelage of a celebrated V. S. of London, England."

The horse he commends to western farmers is the Cleveland Bay. He says "The Cleveland Bay is pre-eminently the most suitable horse for traversing and cultivating the rich alluvial prairies of the Canadian Northwest." He then goes on to describe the characteristics of this breed of horses and later on under the head of breeding says:—

"A Cleveland Bay mare may be to advantage put to a three-fourth bred or a Hackney stallion. It is most important to remember that 'like produces like,' therefore this fact should be taken into consideration with regard to the selection of the parents. There is abundant proof that temper, defective conformation, and many diseases are hereditary and not only this, but that infirmities very often occur to a greater degree in the progeny."

Where are the Cleveland Bay mares or stallions in this country to start with? It will be interesting to turn back to the paper by Mr. Galbraith, as given on page 127 of the March 5th issue of The Farmer, in which he gives his experience with Cleveland Bays and their breeding qualities. In a country like this, full of likely mares, the great thing to be sought for in horse breeding is a sire that, when crossed on these mares, will stamp his own quality on their offspring. It would be well if farmers kept this in view. We must deal with what we have got as a foundation and experience has proved the Cleveland Bay a failure when used on that foundation.

It is reported that a young French scientist, Dr. V. Jarre, of Paris, has announced the discovery of a cure for foot and mouth disease. The remedy is stated to consist of a "concentrated solution of chromic acid chemically pure, at thirty-three per cent., employed as a caustic." Dr. Jarre announced his discovery at the French Academy of Medicine and stated that his own observation and experimentation fully warranted the claims he made for it.

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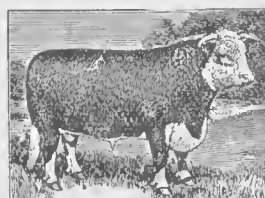
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## Conformation of the Dairy Cow.

By Dexter.

Now that the star of the creamery industry is in the ascendant in this country and so much is being talked and written about butter markets, proper creameries, care of cream, etc., our attention might be appropriately directed to a sometimes overlooked but very important factor in the profitable making of butter, namely, the dairy cow. Of course, any sort of a cow will produce milk; but only one sort of cow will produce it profitably, and that is the cow that makes a specialty of the business. It has been said that in this age a man to succeed in any business must devote all his energies to that business, and this rule seems to apply with equal force to cows. We are well aware that many cows can be found that will rear calves good for beef animals, and also perform creditably at the milk-pail; but excellence in one or other of these qualities is more easily attained than excellence in both, and the special purpose cow is more likely to transmit her good qualities to her offspring than the general purpose cow. Besides, it is open to question if the latter will produce either beef or milk as cheaply as the former.

While the final test of excellence in milk production is obtained by the use of the milk scales in conjunction with the Babcock milk tester, there are certain characteristics of external conformation which are always associated with this quality. Exceptions do occur and the writer has a cow (in process of fattening) in his stable which possesses many of the points of a dairy cow, and yet she is a failure as a milk producer. Such exceptions are so rare, however, that the external appearance may be taken as a fairly safe guide in deciding the qualities of an animal. The general conformation of a cow possessing good milking qualities is usually more or less triangular and is usually described as follows:

Increasing depth from the head backwards when viewed from the side; and increasing width when viewed from above.

Increasing width from the withers downwards when viewed from the front.

Decreasing width from the hips downwards when viewed from behind. This is not so pronounced as the three former appearances.

It goes without saying that a dairy cow should yield a large quantity of good milk; therefore those organs specially connected with the production of milk should be well developed. The udder should be large and capacious; capacity being obtained rather by length and breadth than by depth. The udder should not be fleshy; but, when empty, should be much diminished in size, soft and pliable. The teats should be squarely placed, medium in size, and pointing slightly outwards. They should allow a good stream of milk, though not so weak as to allow leakage when the udder is full. Clear, waxy horns and a yellow skin wherever it is visible are indications of rich milk. The milk-veins should be full, long and tortuous, entering the body through large orifices which will be found well forward in the belly.

As milk is elaborated from the blood it is, therefore, necessary for the cow to have a well-developed circulatory system. This is indicated by a large heart girth, to allow plenty of room for the action of the heart. A clear, bright eye, warm horns and extremities and a loose, pliable skin are also signs of a good circulation.

The supply of blood is being constantly replenished from the food, so that the ability to digest and assimilate a large quantity of food is a valuable quality in a dairy cow. Indications in this direction are a large, roomy barrel, medium in length; a broad, full, distinct, and dewy muzzle; a skin that is soft, medium in thickness and covered by a thick mossy coat of hair.

But it is not enough that the supply of blood should be plentiful, it should also be pure. The purification of the

blood takes place chiefly in the lungs, which should, therefore, have plenty of room in a wide chest, though the width should not be associated with heavy shoulders. Wide nostrils are also an indication of lung capacity.

All the vital processes of the body obtain as it were their power of action from the nerves, and a highly developed nervous system seems to be more important in a dairy cow than in an animal intended for beef production. External indications of this are a broad forehead slightly dished, with prominent eyes and width between the ears and rather loosely jointed spinal column with broad ribs, set wide apart, but not so sloping as in beef animals. The ear should be medium to fine, and playing quickly, indicating vivacity. The eye is rather less placid than in beefing steers, but not wild or glaring.

Finally, it should be remembered that a dairy cow is not a beef animal. One time long ago in our local agricultural show, the cow that got the first place as a dairy cow was also awarded a prize in the fat beast class. This is a contradiction in terms. One might as well say that a Clyde should be classed as a trotting horse. We should, therefore, not look for distinctively beefy conformation in a dairy cow, such as heavy shoulder, well filled crops and well sprung ribs. The thigh is thinner,

## One for the Thoroughbred.

For years past The Farmer has tried to show that as a sire for the general purpose horse suitable for a western farmer, living at a distance from the station, the old fashioned type of English Thoroughbred has no equal. It is therefore with great pleasure we quote the following letter from Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to the enterprising firm of Telfer & Clinie, horse dealers, Montreal:—

"I am glad to learn that you are importing a number of English Thoroughbred stallions for use in this country, and am especially pleased that you have secured the services of Major Dent to choose these horses for you in England.

"I have thought for some time that one of the chief needs of our country in horse breeding is a larger infusion of the English Thoroughbred blood.

"I know there is a certain prejudice in the minds of many against this breed for ordinary purposes, but this I think is due to an attempt to use comparatively high bred animals for rougher and heavier work than they are suited for. I am satisfied that a slight infusion of this blood is needed in the mares which are to be used for breeding purposes, and this I believe

## Water for Sheep.

The question of water supply for stock is a fruitful topic for discussion. Some men say that they will lick enough snow to furnish all the drink they really need. Only the other day we had Wm. Kitson, of Burnside, maintaining, as the result of extended experience, that brood sows would do better with only snow than if supplied all the water they wanted. Drinking is to a considerable extent a habit, as the following example goes to prove:—

A writer in the "Australian Pastoralist's Review" has this to say:—"Sheep may be educated to do without very much of the water they ordinarily drink and yet remain in good condition. My own experience supports this contention. During a long spell of dry weather in North Queensland I carted water for 500 ewes confined in a paddock for four months. They consumed 300 gallons of the water each day. If I came later with the water tank they were standing about the trough waiting for it. They drank up the 300 gallons daily and came regularly for their supply. There was 1,000 acres in this paddock and as might be expected in such a drouth the grass was very hard, dry and scanty. In another paddock of just twice this size in which the



Three-Horse Team at work ploughing in green oats on Farm of S. Kohler, Treesbank, Man.

the twist more open, the neck thinner, and the head not carried so high as in the case of beef animals. The hind quarters, though broad, long, and well developed, are more angular, though they should not be bony.

The question may be asked, What shall we do with the bull calves from such a cow? The most profitable, though apparently heartless proceeding, is to kill them as soon as born. If the attempt is made to raise them for beef it will be found that, though they may increase rapidly in weight, they will put on all their fat inside, where it is of very little value. The extra milk obtained from a distinctively dairy cow over what will be received from the dual purpose cow will pay for the loss of half the calves.

Cultivate a kind and humane treatment of animals. It pays in more ways than one.

Ben Cheeseman, of Maple Creek, has met with considerable success this winter in poisoning wolves with strychnine. On his ranch half-a-dozen or more of these pests have been destroyed. One of them was a tremendous brute measuring about six feet from nose to end of tail. At Parson's ranch it is claimed that six wolves out of a band of fourteen took poisoned bait one night and turned up their toes.

to be true of any grade mares, even though the rest of their breeding may be of a very different strain.

"The most evident lack on the part of our breeding mares is quality, and this can be best attained from the English Thoroughbred. Until we have a considerable number of Thoroughbred sires in the country we cannot secure this strain of blood in our mares, even though it may not be considered necessary to have more than a very slight infusion of it.

"Too often the class of Thoroughbred used in Canada has been of the weedy, second-class racehorse type. This does not serve the purpose above indicated at all.

"I have had so much personal discussion with Major Dent upon these subjects that I am sure the animals he will choose for you will be of an entirely different type, strong-boned, muscular, with good constitution and impressive power.

"Your enterprise in bringing these animals out is very praiseworthy, and I trust that the venture will be most successful financially, as it deserves to be. I shall be glad to see these horses as soon as they arrive, and am confident that they will prove to be exactly what is wanted."

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grass was equally dry and scanty I had 1,400 wethers. Every third day the entire flock was driven two miles to water. They thrived well and were culled periodically by a butcher with whom I had a contract. They did better than the ewes on exactly the same sort and quality of grass. A neighbor keeping exactly the same class of sheep—indeed of the same strain and blood, drove his sheep, wethers, same age as mine, to water daily and he never had any fit for the butcher and in consequence suffered severely, whereas I sold continuously to the killer and my wethers were in excellent shape on one drink every three days." Perhaps the soil influenced the condition quite as much as the water supply.

## Danish Co-operative Bacon Factories.

"In Denmark," says Hoard's Dairyman, "the creameries take hogs from the farmers and handle them skilfully and turn them into high priced bacon, which is sold in England as the finest in the market. The plan of operation is a very simple one. The farmers make a pool on the hogs, the same as they do on the milk. A bacon-curing house is erected, and all the work of fattening the hogs, slaughtering and curing, is done at the creamery."

### The Dual Purpose Cow.

The Live Stock Breeders' Association of Minnesota has been at its recent meeting grappling with this problem and called in the help of Superintendent Gregg and Professor Shaw to aid them in its solution. According to the report of the meeting given in the St. Paul Farmer, Mr. Gregg was very emphatic in urging the farmers to breed beef bulls of high beef type to dairy cows of high dairy form. He claimed that the male had chiefly to do with determining form, hence the beef form would be very pronounced in progeny from such sires. His inference was that other qualities would be inherited from the dam including milk, hence the chances were that the female progeny would be good milkers as a rule. The outcome of such breeding would be what Mr. Gregg called the stockman's cow, a picture of which he had on exhibition. He did not make it fully clear what the next step would be in such breeding, but he seemed to intimate that such breeding should not be carried beyond the one cross.

Professor Shaw thought the plan recommended by Mr. Gregg very misleading. In his judgment dual cattle should be bred the same as any other cattle. The cows should be the progeny of dams noted for the dual quality and of sires whose dams were possessed of the same qualities. In his judgment it was not only possible to breed such cattle but it was possible to breed them down to the end of time.

He said that he could not subscribe to the view that the sire had most to do with determining form but that the best bred parent had the most to do with determining the same, and in determining all other qualities. This he illustrated by saying that if a Southdown ram were mated with an ewe of mixed breeding, the progeny would resemble the male much more than the female, not only in form but in color and in all qualities, including digestion. If on the other hand, a ram of mixed breeding were mated with the Southdown ewe, the progeny would resemble more closely the ewe. It would do so in both instances, because the Southdown blood was more prepotent since it was more purely bred.

He referred to the picture of the cow upon the wall and labelled a dual purpose cow. It looked to him more like a scrub, an animal for no particular purpose. He said that at various experiment stations experiments were being conducted with cows that were called dual purpose cows when they were only scrubs. The results were being given out to the world as comparisons between capacity in the dual purpose cow and the straight dairy cow. It was high time that that sort of thing should stop.

Superintendent Gregg took another round at the question but in our judgment Professor Shaw has the best of the argument. If it is only desired that beef making cattle shall be produced the Gregg combination would work in a majority of cases. But whenever within our own knowledge cows of strong milking type have been mated to a beef bull the great majority of their heifer calves took after the form of the sire and proved much inferior to their dams in milking capacity. Facts as we know them are dead against Mr. Gregg's theory.

Half a century ago the great English breweries vied with each other who could turn out the biggest horses and the biggest draymen. The systems of those draymen were soaked in beer and it was well known that a mere scratch on their skins might lead to blood poisoning. The horses reached great weights. A large dapple-bay dray horse at Charing Cross tipped the beam at 2,431 pounds. In Edinburgh there was, in the year 1849, a dapple-grey named Jumbo, which weighed 2,640 pounds, and one in Beverley, Yorkshire, used for moving trucks in the railway station, weighed 2,690.

### Give the Herd Bull a Better Chance.

The Farmer has referred several times to the loss the country sustains in the use of immature sires and their consequent ruination at an age when they should be just approaching their best. D. P. Norton, of Kansas, a well known breeder, says along this line:—

"I was very much impressed recently by a letter from an old customer who bought a bull calf of me in the winter of 1894-5 for \$40, which was all we could get for them then. The buyer of that calf prefers to get a bull when a calf well under a year and raise him himself. This implies that he is a good feeder and stockman, who gives careful attention to the feeding and development of his stock, all of which is evident from the sequel which followed. He and his two sons and son-in-law used him to great advantage for six years and then sold him for \$150.

"A great sermon might be preached to western stockmen with the above for a text. The majority of bull buyers think \$75 a very high price for a good bull calf under a year old, but the chances are if they would feed and develop them and keep them in good condition, they could sell them at a good advance over the purchase price in two or three years. Instead they are generally stunted by scant feed and overwork, and practically ruined for future usefulness, and have to be sold for a song, or fed for beef. And yet the loss does not stop there, because a stunted, poorly fed bull, in low condition, with weakness and loss of vigor resulting, can not get strong, vigorous and robust calves, no matter how good his breeding may be. We hope all stockmen who read this may think it over, and come to the conclusion to give their herd bulls a better chance, as it will surely put money in their pockets in more ways than one."

### Great Shorthorn Sales.

The cattle barons of the United States show no end of pluck when a good thing is on offer and one of the best properties going to-day is a good herd of pure bred cattle. Another record price has been made at South Omaha, Nebraska, when the Shorthorn herd of T. E. Westrope & Son was dispersed. They have been breeding good Shorthorns for 24 years and the attendance was large. Old cows and young heifers were included in the list, yet the 81 head offered made the splendid average of \$455. Sweet Violet 2nd, a 5-year-old cow, made \$3,705, beating the Hereford cow Carnation, which at Kansas City made \$3,700. Her buyer, Col. Casey, paid \$1,500 for a 4-year-old, Golden Abbotsburn. A 5-year-old bull sired by the champion Young Abbotsburn, made \$1,100. A 2-year-old heifer from Sweet Violet, by Young Abbotsburn 2nd, made \$655.

At West Liberty, Iowa, C. S. Barclay & Son sold 90 head. Of these, 27 Scotch females made an average of \$525. One 3-year-old female made \$1,010. Another the same age made \$1,000.

### To Test Export Cattle.

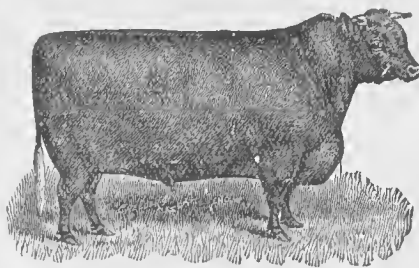
In last issue of The Farmer Hon. Sydney Fisher's letter re the new arrangement about testing pure bred cattle passing from Canada into the U. S. was given. In accordance with this the following officers have been appointed in the west to test pure bred cattle for breeding purposes going to the U. S.:—

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J. C. Hargreave, V.S., Medicine Hat, Assa.

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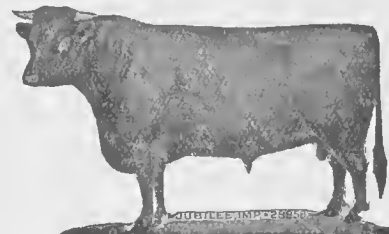
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SHROPSHIRE AND  
CLYDESDALES.

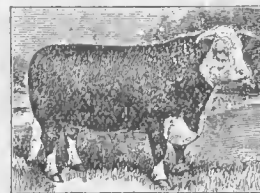
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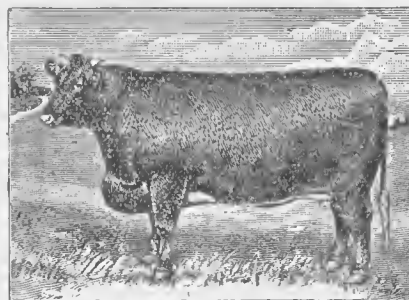
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## Experiments in Beef Production.

The following is a synopsis of Professor Grisdale's address on this topic at the recent live stock conventions:

I would like to bring out a few points in feeding beef steers and will make my remarks as short as possible.

### A WELL BRED ANIMAL.

One point is the necessity of having a first-class well bred animal. There

we feed them outside or inside, and if inside shall we feed them loose or tied up. In Manitoba, where the air is so dry and where you are not troubled with much change of temperature in winter, the animals become accustomed to the climate and you will be able to feed them outside with greater success than in the east. The steer does not mind the cold as much as the dairy cow. You can fatten a steer outside if you feed him heavily enough; but I believe the extra expense of fattening a

up to feed the greater is the cost of the gain made. I do not say this is a fixed rule, as we have only tried it twice, but we are repeating it year by year. Pure breeds are too expensive to use in feeding experiments, so you will understand that the steers we used were grades.

We are conducting experiments with calves and trying to see if it will pay us to take calves and feed them on heavy rations right through to the time they are ready for slaughter, or whether it is better to let them rough it for a time, giving them a growing ration and then take them into the stable to finish them. Last year we found that the calves that we fed on a heavy ration made a daily gain of 1½ lbs. a day, while those on a growing ration made 1½ lbs. a day. It cost \$3.33⅓ per 100 lbs. gain to feed the heavy ration calves, and \$3.10 to feed the lighter one, but the gain was enough greater to pay the extra cost. I don't know whether it will keep up that way, but the calves getting the heavier rations have gained right along.

### LIGHT VS. HEAVY GRAIN RATION.

As to feeding steers heavy or light grain alone right through, Professor Day has done more on this line than we have at Ottawa with a variety of feed. South of us they have found that they are able to produce beef at a less cost on lighter grain rations. We fed some of our yearlings on nothing but roots, hay and ensilage during the winter and we were able to produce the meat cheaper. It kept them growing, they put on no fat and then the last thing we gave them grain to finish them up. It depends some upon whether we are catering to the local or export market. If the export market, then the heavy feed would be best, but if we are catering for a local market we can feed a lighter ration, as we are able then to get the better results. All this shows that we need a man with brain to be a farmer, you cannot be a good farmer unless you develop brain. Make the young men thinkers, not copiers, and this is the kind of men who will make this a great country.

### DEHORNING.

Q.—In connection with feeding steers loose or tied, do you notice that they will stand shipping better if they are fed loose than they will if fed tied?

A.—Yes, I believe so. You see they are used to moving around.

Q.—Don't you think that the meat is more evenly laid on if they are fed loose? I used to feed tied up, but since I have fed loose I think the meat seems more evenly laid on.

A.—Perhaps you are right, the exercise is better for them in that respect.

Now on the subject of dehorning, we have tried different kinds of knives, but we have found the best results from the saw, there seemed to be less pain, although the operation lasted a little longer. The bleeding stopped almost at once and the animal did not seem to mind it at all. The best way is to cut about a quarter of an inch below the hair. In doing it that way the bleeding stops almost immediately. There is

more danger in dehorning steers from one to two years old, as at that time the horns grow more rapidly and there is danger then of their bleeding to death. If you cut the horn higher up the stump continues to grow, and if you cut them just below the hair there is less blood lost and less pain and no growth.

Q.—If you were dehorning your own calves, would it do to saw them off at six months of age?

A.—The calves I was speaking of you about a short time ago are to be dehorned shortly. We are dehorning them with chemicals. It causes more pain but less trouble. Dehorn steers early if you want to keep them in box stalls. If you get a steer weighing from twelve to thirteen hundred lbs. he is going to be a bad customer to handle if he is not dehorned.

With the box fed animal it is necessary to keep him well bedded. Don't let him lounge around in dirt. When I say it takes from 50 to 75 per cent. more straw for bedding, I mean it takes that to keep them in decent condition. Just spread clean straw over the top, for you will find that the manure underneath does not ferment. It packs right down.

Q.—I find that it ferments here to a great extent. Unless I clean the box stall out every week I find it gradually works through to the top.

A.—We have experimented with this and find if we neglect the bedding for a few days it will develop into a fair sized mud puddle, but if you keep straw on it it makes a first-class manure.

## Provincial Auction Sales in B.C.

The auction sale at New Westminster of three carloads of pure bred stock sent out to B.C. by A. P. Westervelt and other members of the Ontario live stock associations for the Dairymen's Association of B.C., was a most successful one. The cars were loaded at Myrtle, 37 miles east of Toronto, Ont. They were then taken charge of by the C. P. R. officials and delivered at New Westminster in 13 days, covering a distance of 2,823 miles, a remarkably rapid trip for live stock. The C. P. R. certainly deserve credit for the liberal way they have treated breeders of pure bred stock. Cattle, sheep, swine and poultry were sold and all realized good prices. The cost of advertising the sale, and the transportation, food, and care of the animals from the time they were loaded in Ontario, until they were sold by auction at New Westminster, B.C., amounted to about \$25 per head on the cattle; about \$5 per head on the sheep and swine, and about 50c. per head on the birds.

The success of Baron's Pride as a sire of prize-winning Clydesdales is becoming more assured as time goes on. Within the last few weeks his owners, A. & W. Montgomery, have bought over 30 of his last year's foals.



Winter Quarters in South-Eastern Assiniboia.

is no use in feeding a poor bred animal. Something was said this afternoon about the grade animal being the best to feed and that is true. Get your animals graded up by using in every case first-class sires and we then can hope to get a good class of beef.

In some of the States they have carried on experiments along the line of beef production, and though I do not want to go into figures, I will give you an idea of the results. The Herefords came first, next the Shorthorns, then the Aberdeen Angus, Galloways, and Devons. The experiment was to ascertain the value of the meat produced. The Herefords, Shorthorns and Aberdeens sold for \$2.12 more per 100 lbs. live weight and dressed 10 per cent. more meat than the animals of the dairy breeds as to the amount of meat.

In a given time they found that a scrub or dairy grade animal would put on as many pounds as a well bred one. This I know is right against the common theory, but it is not a question of the number of pounds of flesh that is put on with the grade steers, but the quality of the meat as well, i.e., having it laid on in the right place. I believe Professor Curtiss, of Iowa, is right when he says that while we want the meat on the loin, we also want it on the ham and on the top of the rib. We want the fat on the outside. The dairy breeds put it on in the inside. We conducted some experiments on this subject at Ottawa, and when we examined the meat we found that one steer that was three-quarters dairy bred and a little Shorthorn had all the fat on the inside, but the straight beef grade steers had it on the outside. This makes it apparent why we should breed on this line.

### METHODS OF FEEDING.

I am laboring under the difficulty of not knowing your practice of feeding in summer and winter, but I suppose it is the common method that we find all over the country and that is on grass. To tell the truth, I am better acquainted with the practice in the States than I am here, and there they feed the steers in the summer on grass and nothing but grass. A method we tried at Ottawa last year was to turn the steers on to a field or rape, allowing them access to grass. By using this crop we found we were able to make the steers gain a number of pounds a day. The rape yielded about thirty tons to the acre and you can see how cheap it was raising steers on this.

### STALL FEEDING.

In feeding in winter the question is how and where we shall feed. Shall

steer outside would be more than sufficient to make up the cost of putting up a building, because he has to keep up the temperature in some way, and if you do not put up a building you have to spend the money in feed. You know where you can spend the money best, in feeding out, or feeding in.

### TIED OR LOOSE.

As to feeding tied up or loose. It is being tried at all the Experimental Farms. The steers that were fed loose at Ottawa made greater and more economical gains than those that were tied, while at Brandon and Indian Head it was the reverse. Though the steers made more, they required more. They seemed to have far better appetites when they could move round. With us at Ottawa they required more straw for bedding. Of course we were able to convert this into a very superior manure. The manure we took out from the box fed steers was a reeking mass, but it took 50 per cent. more straw when they were fed loose.

With this mode of feeding it cost \$6.50 to produce 100 pounds, instead of \$6.20 when tied. In estimating this cost we did not take into consideration the cost of bedding. The ruling prices at Ottawa for feeds are about as follows:—Hay (principally clover), \$5 a ton; straw, \$3; roots in the neighborhood of \$3; bran, \$10; corn, \$16; oats and peas, \$19; whole linseed meal, \$35, and milk, 15 cents a hundred pounds. We must, in feeding, study the markets every time and when the price of one feed goes up must take something cheaper. We use gluten meal as a substitute for corn when we cannot get it for \$15 a ton. It is a by-product of the starch factories and is made from corn. The starch is washed out and what is left makes a good feed for dairy cows.

### YEARLINGS, TWO OR THREE YEAR OLDS.

There is another thing, too, of importance, and that is at what age shall we begin to feed our steers, when they are grown up, or when they are one or two years old? If we are to make economical gains we must take advantage of the little things in this line. You all know that the growing animal is the one from which you will get the best results and the one that will feed up most cheaply. We took steers after they were three years old and fed them until they were four, or a little over, and then sold them. They cost us \$6.80 for every 100 lbs. increase. Two-year-olds cost us \$6.50 and yearlings \$5, while with calves under a year old we were able to produce meat at \$2.32. Hence the older the animal is when put



Old Clare, Assiniboia.

### Pasture for Hogs.

We are pleased to be able to say that in spite of the shortage of feed and the need for money throughout the country, the brood sows have not been sold. They may have had to put up with rough treatment, but they are still on the farms and not in the packing houses. Although prices have not been all that farmers think they should be, yet they have been good and many a man has made a nice thing out of his hogs. Of all the animals kept on the farm there is not one that will give the same returns for the food fed as the hog.

To obtain the best returns he must not be penned up and fed on meal alone. The hog is an omnivorous animal. He can use to advantage grass and flesh as well as grain, and we should take a leaf out of the methods followed by Ontario feeders. They have given up trying to grow their hogs on all grain and now furnish a pasture lot for them in summer and the equivalent of grass in the form of roots of some kind for winter. In nature the hog lived largely on grass and roots. Let us imitate nature to a certain extent and provide a good pasture for them. Brome grass will be the first grass ready in the spring and for this purpose alone every farmer should have a small piece of it. It will also do them nicely all summer, but they like a change in their food, and for this there is nothing so good as rape.

If Brome grass is not to be had, then patches of wheat, oats, barley, or rye should be sown as early as possible to furnish pasture, and by having a succession of them green food can be furnished all season, or at least until rape is ready.

Of all the plants that can be grown in the west rape perhaps is the best for hogs and for two reasons: The high feeding value of its leaves and the large amount of food that can be grown to the acre. At the live stock conventions Professor Grisdale said that the composition of the rape leaf was very similar to that of clover and everybody knows how valuable a clover field is as a pasture for any animal. We cannot grow clover, but we can grow rape very successfully. At the Ottawa Experimental Farm rape gave a yield of 30 tons to the acre, and hundreds, yes thousands, of farmers in the west can get similar yields if they will take the trouble to get the rape seed and sow it. It has done well on the Experimental Farms at both Indian Head and Brandon and also on many farms scattered here and there throughout the whole of the west.

To obtain the heaviest yields the rape should be sown in drills 28 to 30 inches apart. About two lbs. of seed to the acre will be sufficient. Sowing in drills implies cultivation to keep down weeds and help the plants, consequently some prefer to sow it broadcast at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. The Dwarf Essex is the variety to get.

The plants reach their maximum growth in from 8 to 10 weeks, but pasturing can begin as soon as the plants are firmly established and begin to cover the ground. The hogs may not like it at first, but by limiting their feed they will soon take to it and ultimately become very fond of it. At the live stock conventions Dr. Young, Manitou, reported that one year he had a heavy growth of rape covered with snow and frozen. It made good picking for the cattle in the spring.

We cannot recommend rape too strongly as a suitable fodder on every farm and for all purposes except for milch cows. It will taint the milk, but this, too, can be largely overcome by allowing the cows access to rape immediately after milking, then removing them so as to allow the odor of the plant to be eliminated from the system before next milking. Grow some rape.

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#### SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS, COTSWOLD and LEICESTER RAMS and EWES, BERKSHIRE BOARS

And Sows in farrow, Toulouse Geese and St. P. Rocks at bad crop prices. Write or call and see what I will do for the next 30 days to make room for young stock coming. Lyndhurst 4th, that great show Bull and Spicy Robin at the head of the Shorthorns, Fitzsimons B. leading the Cotswolds to the front, and Gallant Boy, Tippecanoe 2nd and Can't Be Beat heading herd of Berkshires, has produced the best I have ever had and can do it again.

Come and see my stock, you will be welcome. No business, no harm. Will be met at station and returned there.

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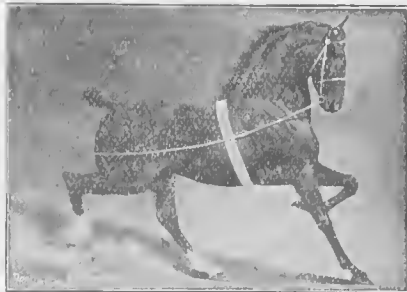
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Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C.P.R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

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**J. A. S. Macmillan,**  
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Clydesdales, Shire & Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

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**3 YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS** for sale All of last year's crop, all solid reds, all of choicest quality yet offered by us, and all by our stock bull "Royal Hope," a prime good bull, and one of the best getters in the Province, invariably marking his stock after himself.—**D. HYSOP & SON, Killarney, Man.**

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I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.

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From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

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24 SHORTHORN BULLS  
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The get of Robie O'Day (22672), 1st for bull and get Winnipeg; 1st at Brandon. The heifers are in calf to Veracity (31449)—a pure Scotch bull of great quality, an easy first at Winnipeg and Brandon.

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**ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.**  
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Sows of the best quality bred for spring trade. Am now booking orders for spring pigs. Write for prices.

**JOS. LAIDLER, Neepawa, Man.**

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From April 1st to 14th.

**Alex. Galbraith, of Janesville, Wis.**

Will have for sale at Morrison's Stables,

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a few choice

**CLYDESDALE  
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Anyone desiring to get a first-class horse should call and see them at once.

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Pigs all ages. Orders booked for Spring delivery.

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### EIGHT SHORTHORN BULLS.

Sired by Aberdeen 2nd, from 8 months to 18 months old, for sale. My stock bull Aberdeen is also for sale, as I have kept him as long as is prudent, and any one getting him will make no mistake, as his stock will prove.

Write for particulars.

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I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

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Number of choice heifers. Boars fit for service 10 and 12 months old. Winnipeg prize winning sows due to farrow. Place your orders now. W. P. Rock cockerels and eggs for sale.

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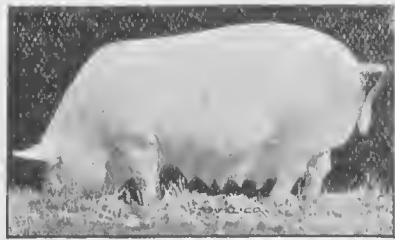


**T. E. BISSELL,**  
FERGUS, ONT.

See page 216 for Disc Harrow

## U.S. Bureau of Animal Industry Report for 1899.

This is a bulky volume of 780 pages and contains a large amount of interesting information collected by the Department. Not only is there careful attention given to subjects of home interest, animals and animal products



**Yorkshire Sow, "Oak Lodge Minnie 10th."**

First prize in her class, also sweepstakes sow, at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs in 1900. Weight 730 lbs. Sired by champion boar at World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. The property of King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

from every country in the world that comes into competition with similar products of the States are reviewed in regard to both quality and commercial importance.

Perhaps the most interesting subject specially dealt with is the dairy industry. Last year we referred to an enquiry made at the instance of the Secretary of Agriculture as to the value and quality of the dairy produce of every country supplying butter to the English markets. One point brought out in that enquiry was that flavor for immediate use and keeping quality can hardly be had in combination. Iowa is the greatest butter making State of the Union. It has 780 creameries in which about 88,000,000 lbs. are made from the milk of 624,000 cows, while 50,000,000 more are made in farm dairies. With them as well as with ourselves poor making and handling are responsible for a lot of inferior stuff, which is collected at grease prices and renovated by patent processes to be sold as creamery in spite of local State laws against such practices. The State dairy commissioners are continually at war with the perpetual efforts of the makers of oleo and butterine, who manage to put away large quantities of their manufacture as genuine butter.

The States consume a greater amount of butter per capita than any other country of the world, and therefore they have a comparatively small need as yet to seek foreign markets. They have in all about 17,500,000 cows, and of these only the produce of 500,000 has yet been taken abroad. Of these cows Iowa and New York have each about 1,500,000, Illinois and Pennsylvania 1,000,000 each, while several others, including Minnesota, have over 500,000. It is in the middle western States that most of the creamery butter is produced.

In dealing with the foreign trade, especially that to the Orient, it has been found that for export without refrigeration butter must be of particularly hard body and high melting point. Such butter would not take in the home market. Fall pasture and an advanced stage of the milking period are also conducive to hardness. Many years ago Danish "stubble butter" was a special favorite on the English market on account of its mild flavor and long keeping quality and the same point in favor of stubble is made in this report. A few potatoes in the ration and oat sheaves are also conducive to firmness, while alfalfa would soften it.

Fancy packages make a very favorable impression in the Orient, and tins that open with a key are preferred. Air tight sealing does not preserve the original flavor, as has been so well demonstrated in the Klondyke trade. The dairymen of California can make butter at less cost owing to the heavy crops of alfalfa that can be got, especially

from irrigated land. One man is reported to have paid \$175 an acre for his 40 acre farm and draws \$100 a month from the creamery for the milk of 30 cows, which are just ordinary grades. Another fed 90 cows for four months on alfalfa cut from 32 acres. Frequently the cattle lie out all the year round. Drouth has checked this profuse production of feed and milk, but irrigation will come in to meet the difficulty. These few points culled from the special report for California are of interest in connection with what Mr. Black had to say about California butter on the Vancouver market.

## Honors for the Royal Cattle Spice at the New Westminster, B. C., Exhibition.

Myers & Company, of United States and England, manufacturers of Royal Cattle Spice, whose American headquarters and works are located at Niagara Falls, N. Y., have recently received the diploma which their exhibits won at the successful Provincial exhibition at New Westminster, British Columbia, last fall. The diploma is for two first prizes which that firm won on their exhibits of Royal Horse and Cattle Spice and Royal Poultry Spice against all comers at the exhibition for excellence, purity and quality.

Only one award was given in the



**A Movable Saw-Mill Outfit, owned and operated by E. W. Sager, Rossendale, Man.**

competition in which Myers & Company competed and this makes their acquisition more valuable and a natural reason why Myers & Company should feel very proud of the honor.

By no means are the recent awards the first that Myers & Company have secured, for the firm has a reputation of turning out the best food of their trade in the world and honors have been frequent.

In 1872 the firm won medals at the Rochdale Exposition, in 1874 at Middleton, in 1879 at York, in 1884 at Nice, in 1888 at Brussels.

Myers & Company, before coming to the United States, did business in Canada, coming to the United States and locating at Niagara Falls a few years ago. Mr. Thomas Myers is the inventor of the spice.

When such men as Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Hon. Wm. Mulock, Postmaster-General of Canada, and many prominent Canadian stockmen, take the trouble to personally write their ideas as to the quality of this old English spice for horses and cattle, as made by Myers & Company, it is, we think, a sufficient testimony of the reliability of doing business with the oldest house of its kind in the world, and in this way avoiding purchasing fake goods, which are so numerous in the market.

The annual Spring Horse Show and Military Tournament will be held in Toronto this spring from April 24th to 27th.

## Wintering Farm Horses.

*By Stephen Benson, Neepawa.*

Horses are very much like men: give them useful employment the year round and they are all the better for it. I find, on close observation, that the horses we work through the winter are the horses that can stand the rough usage of summer the best. Hence, we give our horses all the employment we can, taking care not to lower their condition in flesh, but rather to increase their flesh ready for the summer's work. This leaves their muscles, shoulders and constitution generally in a much better state than if they were idle; naturally they are looked after better, as they are more under the eye of the man and much less liable to accidents than horses running idle.

Employment we find for them in different ways—such as drawing wood, taking manure to the field, moving feed stuff, or anything that we can find to do that will give us profit enough for a man's wages and board. And as for the little extra feed they take, I feel satisfied we can charge that to profit in the extra work they can do through the summer.

The principal feed we use for our work horses, is timothy hay, oat sheaves and oat straw. In the morning we generally give them a good forkful of oat straw with a little hay on

top by way of a relish. At noon we give them a feed of hay; in the evening another forkful of straw with a little hay; and at their last feed for the night we clean out of their mangers any refuse straw, which goes for bedding, and give them an oat sheaf. As for wild or swail hay, I do not like it, and I would rather trust to the oat straw for wintering horses. I think there is more strength in the wild hay, and the horses will stand more work on it, but I don't think it as healthy as the oat straw.

Our grain feed consists principally of crushed oats and bran, though this winter we are feeding considerable chopped wheat with our oats, owing to their low quality. I am a firm believer in variety of feed, especially for a horse not working hard, as one food helps digest the other. At night about four times in the week we give them a feed of boiled barley. Scalded chop I think quite as good, but we generally boil it.

We give very much the same feed to the horses we cannot work as to those we do, with the exception that at noon they don't get hay and oats. We have a big stack of wheat straw in the yard and turn them out about ten o'clock, letting them feed at it until evening. We always keep a trough in the yard with salt in it, so that they can have lots of it. We find it a good thing. I think lots of horses go wrong when fed straw, simply for lack of salt. Some object to horses running out loose where there are a number of them together, for fear of them getting kick-

## A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE

*About Blood Purifiers and Tonics.*

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and this is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the fowler that dyspepsia and indigestion is a germ disease or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so, by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principle in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods, and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but of course are more effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well. Prevention is always better than cure and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

ed; but I prefer to run chances of them getting a stray kick, rather than to allow them to stand in the stable breeding trouble in the shape of indigestion, bad blood, distemper and swelled legs. Their urine is apt to go wrong and bad feet in the shape of thrush, contracted feet, where not carefully looked after, or dry hard hoofs are likely to occur.

As to watering. The horses we don't work we water early in the morning in the stable; this, I think, better than to let them out to take a cold drink and then remain out in the cold to get chilled. I have generally an average of twenty-five head of horses and colts, and I have never yet lost a horse or had a veterinary surgeon come to my place to doctor a horse for indigestion.

There are many other points in the care of horses, much neglected in this country, and which good feed cannot remedy. I refer to bad floors, bad



**Yorkshire Sow, "Oak Lodge Florabell 4th."**

First prize yearling sow at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs in 1900. Present weight 667 lbs. Sire "Oak Lodge Conqueror," sweepstakes boar at Toronto for three years. The property of King Bros., Wawanesa, Man.

ventilation, want of light, and scarcity of bedding. I think it is very necessary that the horses should be well bedded in winter, and yet to see the way some of them are bedded in this country you would think straw was scarce and not a forkful of it burned.

### Winter Feed for Horses.

In our last issue attention was drawn to the digestive troubles of horses mainly fed straw and poor hay. In a recent address given at a farmers' meeting held at Clandeboye, F. W. Barber, manager of the Van Horne farm at Selkirk, speaking on the subject of winter care of stock, had this to say on the subject of horse feeding, which is well worthy of attention. The oat crop on that farm was badly rusted, as well as being injured by rain, and the way he got over the difficulty may be news to some.

"Take the winter care of horses the same as I now have in charge. At the end of November I chopped a large quantity of straw, and crushed my oats. I am sorry to say the oats had come out of the late rains in autumn a very poor sample, as many of them had grown, and eventually to get them threshed I had to cut the bands and open out the sheaves. This straw, and crushed oats, I have been feeding them ever since, and they are doing finely on the feed. I have 19 working and brood mares, ranging from 1,450 lbs. to 1,700 lbs., some 16 of them being bred the past summer to the horse on our own place. I might say that I mix the feed with boiling water, and when mixed the men tramp it down and cover it up with blankets, so the heat in the water is retained, and only in the most severe weather does it fail to generate enough heat to make the whole mass hot and steaming; we mix once a day and then enough for the three feeds, and use only enough water to dampen the straw and chop, not making it too wet. I feel that I would like to say a few words in reference to ensilage and its use, as I think that in this province it should be much used by those who carry stock, either cattle or horses, and feel that once used there would be much less time given to going for hay, cutting, putting it up and hauling the same long distances when the farmer can be more profitably employed at other things."

The quality of the feed referred to is not any better than can be found on most farms elsewhere and it would appear the moist warmth of the chopped straw had a great deal to do with its satisfactory digestion and consequent good condition of the horses.

John Ross, Bagot, claims to have a Clyde colt 19 months old that weighs 1,292 pounds and wants to know if any of the readers of The Farmer can beat it.

Cattle breeding on the range has a great deal of allurements for many people, but to be successful in it good business management and strict attention to details are just as necessary as in everything else.

The American Galloway Breeders' Association have decided that they will accept no animal for registry whose dam was not 27 months old at the time it was dropped. This is an effort on the part of the association to discourage the breeding of immature heifers.

At the London Shire Horse Show the get of Harold maintained their place at the top of the tree. Among the prize-winners, two firsts, one second, one fourth, two fifths and a sixth had him as sire and Prince Harold came second among the successful sires.

H. B. Gurler, the well-known dairyman, begins warming the water for his milk cows as soon as freezing weather sets in. He likes to have it at a temperature of about 75 deg. Fahr. for his cows to drink. Not only does it prevent chilling of his cows and a consequent decrease in the flow of milk, but it results in the consumption of a much smaller amount of food. Then, too, the cows find warm water more palatable. Of course he has warm, comfortable stables.

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Large English Berkshires And Shorthorn Cattle.

One aged bull and two bull calves, roan and red. A few fine October pigs at \$8 each. Orders booked for March and April litters, pairs not akin, \$15, from sows prize-winners wherever shown. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Pairs in 1900. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale. J. A. FRASER, Proprietor

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By teams or carloads. Bred from Clyde or Shire stock. Prices moderate.

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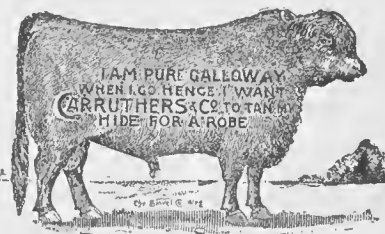
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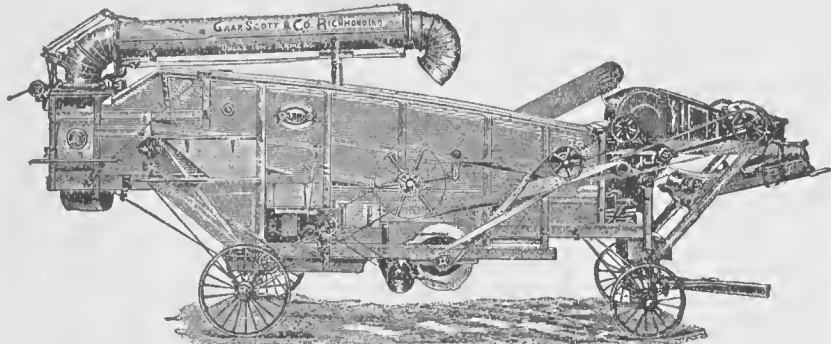
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## AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Regina will hold a stallion show on May 3rd and its regular show on August 13th and 14th.

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, has got home his eastern purchases of 13 or 14 head of Shorthorns. They are reported a crack lot.

J. E. Smith, Brandon, arrived home the other day with a picked lot of Shorthorn bulls and Clydesdale stallions, which he recently bought in Ontario.

John Wallace, Cartwright, has sold to S. Chesney, several young Hereford bulls. The number included Lord French, 8 months old, weight 820 lbs.; Warren, 1 year, 800 lbs., and Fitzsimmons, 11 months, 880 lbs.

Wm. Martin, of Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, says he has had the most successful season in the way of sales since he introduced Galloways to Hope Farm, having sold twenty-eight bulls this spring.

F. Noble & Sons, Wawanesa, Manitoba, write: "We have just sold two Clyde mares and one colt to J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon. These mares were bred by N. P. Clark, St. Cloud, Minn., and are from such noted sires as Prince Darnley, 6777, and Prince Patrick 8933. The colt is Bumbrae, by Clan Buchanan, 8524. We have also sold one Shorthorn heifer to W. H. Gray, Hartney."

Queen Victoria, besides her fine English stock farm at Windsor, had one in Aberdeenshire, on which she kept Polled Angus cattle. King Edward's first stock purchase since he came to the throne was a yearling bull of the breed for use on this farm, for which he paid at auction \$1,150. He has on his Norfolk estate of Sandringham been long a keen breeder of Shorthorns and Red Polls, as well as other varieties of farm stock.

George Craig, for many years in charge of the live stock on the Minnesota station at St. Anthony Park, under Professor Shaw, has been engaged by W. B. Mey, of Niverville, Man., who intends to make a specialty of handling pure bred stock. We are very glad to welcome Mr. Craig back to Manitoba. As cattle man on the old breeding farm at Binscarth and afterwards on the Experimental Farm at Brandon, he was well and favorably known, and we wish him every success in his new field of labor.

Wm. Martin, of Hope Farm, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., writes: "J. A. Simpson, of Poplar Point, has secured the fine young Galloway bull, Ensign of Wavertree, 16773. This bull was first prize as a calf at the International Live Stock show at Chicago last year, and is an exceptionally fine specimen of what a Galloway bull should be. Mr. Simpson has a nice herd of Galloways at his farm at Poplar Point, and proposes to go in more strongly for the breed in future, being convinced that there is a bright future for the hardy blacks. Sam Martin, of Routhwaite, is another recent buyer of one of the American bred Galloways of the Hope Farm herd, having just bought the 2-year-old bull Monarch, 14788. Mr. Martin bought some Galloways a few years ago, but in an evil hour parted with the breed, and after an unsatisfactory trial of horned stock is going back to stay with the Galloways. He will go in for a pure bred herd of this breed as soon as circumstances permit. The fine bull Mogul, 14976, and two capital yearlings

are all that are up for sale in the Hope Farm herd."

While at Moose Jaw recently, a representative of The Farmer took a run out to see Mr. Holt's hog ranch. We found it snugly sheltered at the foot of a hill facing the south. It is also on the banks of the creek, thus furnishing plenty of water. We found Mr. Holt had on hand at the time of our visit some 240 hogs of all ages. Quite a number of them were Berkshire and Yorkshire grades, though here and there animals showing markings of other breeds were to be seen. The herd of breeding sows numbers 42. Some of the earlier ones among them were commencing to come in, but the great bulk of them came very much later in the season. Each sow is expected to raise two litters each year, the fall litters coming early so that the young pigs will have a good start before the cold weather comes on. Taking the two litters of 1900, the average per sow was seven and one-half pigs each. Only pure bred Yorkshire hogs are now used at the head of the herd. The buildings contain many pens, and nearly all of them have a railing around the sides for protecting the young pigs when they are small. This Mr. Holt has found a very wise precaution. Mr. Holt is fairly well pleased with the success he has attained with his hogs, but thinks that like everything else, it requires close attention on the part of the owner, who must be quick to take advantage of every turn in the market.

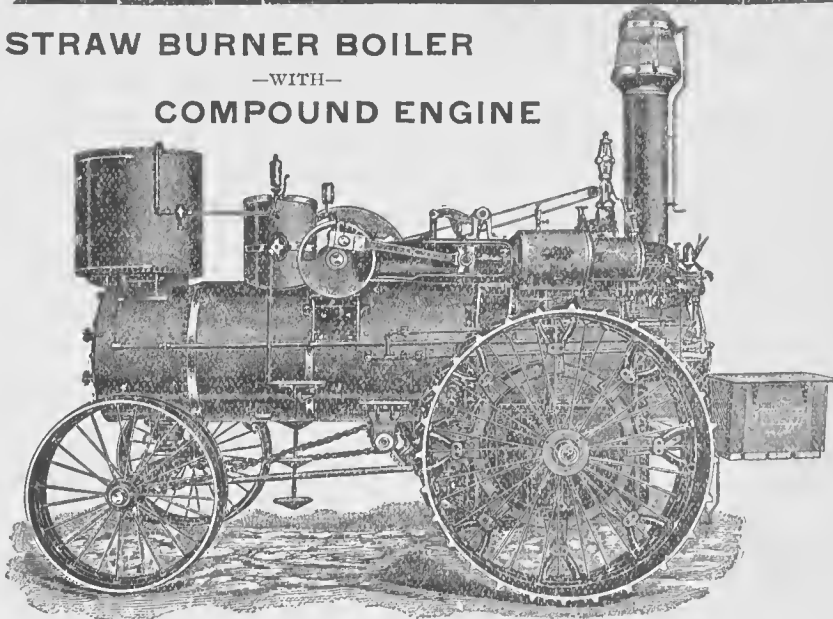
Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin, has had so many inquiries from his "ad." in The Farmer that he has sent a shipment of six stallions to Winnipeg, so that intending purchasers could see them. They will be found at Morrison's stable in charge of Mr. Smith. See his ad. in this issue. The shipment consists of three Clydesdales, a Percheron, a Coach, and a Hackney. Perhaps the pick of the Clydesdales is the imported Broxden (10707), 9721, a clean-limbed, yearling, well-developed bright bay, weighing about 1,750 lbs. He was foaled May 29, 1898, and bred by J. B. Stephenson, Perthshire, Scotland. He was imported by Mr. Galbraith, and is a handsome horse, with good bone and muscle. He was a prize winner last year at the Wisconsin state fair. He is royally bred, his grand sire being Prince of Wales and his sire Prince of Garthland. His dam is Lady Condie, tracing to Prince of Wales on her sire's side. Jock of Odeboit is a promising 2-year-old that is going to make a good serviceable horse. He is a chunky, well put together colt and moves well for a youngster. He now stands fully 16 hands and will not be three until November. He was bred by D. McCorkindale, Odeholt, Iowa, and is sired by Go Ahead Yet, 5785, he by Go Ahead (imp.), a winner of numerous prizes both before and after importation. He traces through St. Lawrence to Prince of Wales. Jock's dam is Young Maggie, 4968, by Young Baron Kelt, who traces back through Campsie, Johnny Cone, etc., to Broomfield Champion. Dunlop, 8821, is the name of another of the stallions also bred by Mr. McCorkindale. He was foaled in August, 1897, is a dapple brown, with white face, and the making of a big horse. He moves well, is well coupled and well muscled. He, too, is sired by Go Ahead Yet. His dam is Young Damsel, 8164, by Financier, by McCamen, a Highland Society winner, running through Blue Ribbon to Darnley. The Percheron, Cherry Lad, 2862, is a dark iron gray of medium size, but well built, of good quality and action. He is a lively fellow and was foaled in May, 1897. He was bred by F. P. Cross, Durand, Ill., and is sired by Urbain, Jr. His dam is Rigilo Bede, tracing to Coco, sire of W. H. Dunham's famous Brilliant. He stands about 16 hands high and is the making of a good, solid horse. The Hackney, Confident Squire, is a general favorite because of his

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Extracts from a letter received by H. M. Griffin, proprietor of the registered word **Herbageum**, from Charles H. Riches, of Toronto, Patent Attorney and Counsellor, and Expert in patent causes.

H. M. GRIFFIN, Esq., Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Referring to our conversation of this afternoon, I would say that under the Merchandise, Marks Offences Act of 1888, any person who forges a trade mark registered in Canada, in accordance with the Trade Mark and Design Act, is liable: First, on conviction on indictment to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years, or to a fine, or to both imprisonment and fine; and, second, on summary conviction, to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding four months, or to a fine not exceeding \$100, and in case of a second or subsequent conviction to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding \$250.

A person shall be deemed to apply a trade mark or a trade description to goods who, first, APPLIES IT TO THE GOODS THEMSELVES, or, second, applies it to any covering or label, or USES A TRADE MARK OR TRADE DESCRIPTION in any manner CALCULATED TO LEAD TO THE BELIEF that the goods in connection with which it is used are DESIGNATED or DESCRIBED by that trade mark or trade DESCRIPTION.

A person forging a trade mark by APPLYING IT TO THE GOODS THEMSELVES, or causing it to be done, is subject also to the penalties above recited; and any person selling or exposing for sale, or having in his possession for sale or any purpose of trade or manufacture any goods or things to which any forged trade mark or FALSE TRADE DESCRIPTION IS APPLIED, is guilty of an offence, and is liable to the above punishment.

Yours truly, (Sgd.) C. H. RICHES.

Mr. Charles H. Riches is a recognised authority, and is the author of a work on "The Trade Marks and Copyright Acts of Canada," and those parts in his letter which are in capitals directly apply to selling any preparation as **Herbageum** which is not in packages with the word **Herbageum** registered thereon, and which is not manufactured by the BEAVER MFG. CO. OF GALT, ONT., CANADA, who are the sole manufacturers.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

## ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

### Wart on Leg.

W. A. L., Lyndon, Alta.: "I have a horse with a wart on one hind leg just above the ankle. It is about the size of an egg, and has been there about six months. How can I get it off?"

Answer—Tie a stout waxed end around the base of the wart as tightly as possible. If properly done, the wart will next day feel cold and clammy. It may then be cut off with a knife without much bleeding, and the raw surface brushed over with a feather dipped in solution of muriate of antimony. If the wart is flat and it is impossible to apply the waxed end, paint it over once a day with the antimony solution until the growth is removed, then dress the sore daily with zinc ointment until healed.

### Breeding a Sow.

Beginner, Swan River, Man.: "Will you please tell me how long after a sow has farrowed will it be before she comes in heat? If I turn a boar loose with my sow will she come in heat any sooner? If a sow has only five at her first litter, is she likely to always have small litters?"

Answer—Sows do not usually come in heat until their young pigs have been weaned, but instances are known when they have taken the boar three days after parturition. Turning the boar loose with her will have no effect in hastening the period. The last question must be answered in a general way in the affirmative. A first litter of five is likely to be followed by an increase of two, possibly three, in subsequent litters, but there are exceptions.

### Loss of Appetite—Lump on Jaw.

R. Mc., Boisbervain, Man.: "I have a cow which is losing in flesh, also getting weak; seemed all right till about six weeks ago; very little appetite, will chew rags, etc., when she finds them; eleven years old and due to calve in June. Have been feeding bran and condition powder without improvement. Chews cud all right. 2. A young cow has a lump on her jaw, which I think came from a blow caused by slipping and striking her jaw on the edge of a water trough. It is attached to the jaw bone, of a flat shape and concave in centre. It has run some this winter and appears rather smaller since. She is suckling two calves; is her milk fit for use?"

Answer—1. Indigestion. Give the cow a good dose of salts. Epsom salts, one pound; ginger, one ounce; treacle, one pint. Dissolve in hot water and give from a bottle. After this has operated, give the following dose twice a day: Carbonate of ammonia, two drachms; powdered gentian, half an ounce. Shake up in a bottle of cold water and give in one dose. Feed hay, bran and shorts, and don't forget salt.

2. If the lump is not growing it need not be treated. The milk will be all right.

### The Morgan Horse.

Subscriber, Calgary, Alta.: "What do you think of the Morgan horse for the saddle and as a driver, that is to raise colts from Morgan mares and a few picked mares from our range? From what I have seen of them in America, they are fast, hardy, good looking, and would, I think, sell well in the English and Canadian markets. I would like to have your opinion. Do you know of any one having the Morgans for sale in Canada?"

Answer—The Morgan horse would suit admirably your purpose of raising saddle and driving horses, but we do not know where you could obtain them in Canada. The breed originated in Vermont and receives its name from one Justin Morgan, who owned the stallion which founded the breed. You would probably have to go the States to obtain any quantity of them.

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### Chronic Lameness.

Subscriber, Arden, Man.: "A horse, seven years old, weighs about 1,200 lbs., has been lame for about 18 months on right hind leg. V. S. says it is wasting of the muscle in the hip. Prescribed blistering. I did blister three times heavily a year ago, but it has done no good. If wasting of the muscle would it have shown by this time? Worked him through seeding last spring, harvest and fall plowing. He has done nothing all winter. I had him out the other day for a load of straw, and he was quite lame when I got back. He does not get very lame working on the farm, but gets quite lame on the road, especially if he is put off the walk. He rests this leg quite a bit more than the others. He is in very good condition and in good spirits. What is the trouble, and can it be cured?"

Answer—Your horse is probably suffering from chronic hip joint disease and the chances of his recovery are slight. You should use him only for slow work on the farm and avoid taking him on the road.

### Laryngitis.

A Reader, Bear Creek, Man.: "A three-year-old heifer has labored breathing, making quite a noise. She frequently coughs, as if trying to dislodge something from her throat. She eats well and chews her cud. She gets all the wild hay she can eat, and is in beef condition. First noticed the trouble about three days ago; she seems to be getting worse. What is the matter, and what should I do?"

Answer—The upper end of the windpipe, called the larynx, is the seat of the trouble. It may have been caused by taking cold or by injury received while attempting to swallow something sharp or rough in the fodder. Probably the heifer will have recovered by the time you read this, but if not, you should apply a smart blister to the throat, and feed her on soft diet until she is better.

### Dehorning Heifers.

J. S. Worsley, Swan River, Man.: "I wish to dehorn a number of heifers in calf. Would it be dangerous to do it before they calve (they come in this month), or should it be done after they come in? Could I saw them off, or should it be done with shears? What is put on after the horns are cut off to stop bleeding?"

Answer—As your heifers are near the time of calving, it would be advisable to put off dehorning them until after that time. The operation can be done equally well with saw or shears. The shears are quicker and therefore less painful, but there is less bleeding when the saw is used, and if the latter is sharp and the animal properly secured, the operation is done very quickly. Be sure and cut off at least half an inch of skin at the base of the horn, otherwise the horn will start to grow again and an unsightly knob will result. There is no need to stop the bleeding, which will cease in a few minutes.

### Snagged Foot.

F. H. Lowe, Ninette, Man.: "Kindly advise me as to how to treat a mare that stepped on a rusty wire nail last fall. I poulticed it and got it healed after a long time, but now the foot is weak and she rests nearly all the foot as far up as the fetlock on the ground. Seems as if she had tired out the sound leg and was now using the sore one too much. There is no nail in the foot now, as it all came out when the accident happened."

Answer—It appears as if the flexor tendon of the foot had ulcerated and as a result the toe turns up and the fetlock comes in contact with the ground. This is a desperate condition and probably incurable. An attempt should be made to place the foot in a natural position and keep it there. Have a blacksmith trim the foot and apply a shoe with heels extending back a couple of inches beyond the foot, and with heel caulks an inch and a half long. This should keep the foot on the ground with the heel slightly raised. Now apply plaster of Paris bandages to the leg from the foot to the knee, keeping the leg in a natural position, and making the bandage thick enough to prevent any movement. If properly applied, this bandage may be left on for six or eight weeks, when the injured tendon should have recovered if there is any possibility of its doing so.

### Strangles or Distemper.

D. H. McKinnon, Margaret, Man.: "A 10-months' old colt took distemper about a month ago and got over it all right as I supposed. About a week after he was all right, his throat commenced to swell close to the jaw bone. One side particularly is swelled pretty badly and is very hard. I have been blistering with mustard and turpentine, but it seemed to get worse. I am now poulticing with bran, but it does not seem to be doing any good. He eats well, but is wheezing very badly."

Answer—Your colt has either had a relapse or else has not got over the first attack, and there is probably a deep-seated abscess in one of the glands of the throat. Rub the swelling with the following liniment: Liquor ammonia, one ounce; turpentine, half an ounce; olive oil, three ounces. Shake well, apply once a day and then poultice with hot linseed meal poultice. As soon as the abscess bursts stop poulticing and bathe the part twice a day with hot water, in which a little carbolic acid is dissolved, one part to one hundred.

### Poisonous Weeds.

H. J., Ebor, Man.: "I. A 9-year-old was taken strangely ill last July. First she ap-

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peared sluggish and then her milk failed considerably. Her teats and the end of her nose turned purple and her legs began to swell, especially the left side, but later on both sides, and along the web of the flank and dewlap and along the backbone. All these places were very sensitive to touch, especially the backbone. Her pulse and breathing were quicker than usual, her ears loped over and her eyes were sunken and she slobbered a good deal at the mouth. She always tried to follow the other cows, but her feet seemed very tender and she was always left away behind. Later we tied her up and gave her bran mash with a little sulphate of iron and a dose of salts. In the course of about a week she was much better and continued to mend slowly. The parts that were swollen broke and the skin came off in large pieces, leaving large raw sores, some of which are now marked by tender, hairless scars. She was feeding in pasture, and had plenty of clean spring water. Other cows in our neighborhood have been affected the same way, so if you could tell us what was wrong and what to do in such cases you would do a great favor. Is it likely to occur in the same cow again next summer? 2. Same cow makes repeated attempts to urinate while milking her hind teats. How could we stop her, as it is very unpleasant?"

Answer—1. This appears to have been a severe case of poisoning with some plant or weed, causing inflammation of the skin with subsequent sloughing. Many cases of a milder type have been reported in this column, and it is not an uncommon occurrence in seasons when the natural pasturage is scanty. The plant most frequently causing this condition is the poison ivy, "rhut toxicodendron." It resembles the Virginia creeper in appearance and is frequently seen on scrubby land.

2. To prevent the unpleasant habit referred to, arrange a plank or scantling from side to side of the stall and almost touching the cow's back at the loins. When she attempts to arch the back to urinate she will strike the plank and probably desist. The plank should be removable so that you can take it away when done milking.

#### Partial Paralysis.

Subscriber, Snowflake, Man.: "An 8-year-old cow got down across the hard sleigh track. Her front feet were between the two sleigh tracks and her hind feet were in the loose snow. She was balancing on her belly across the sleigh track. She tried several times to get up, but she could not. We cleared away the snow from under her, but she would not try to get up. She looks bright in the eye and feeds well, but has not the right use of her front quarters. She will move around the stable on her haunches, but is not strong enough to raise herself even with three or four men helping her. She is in fairly good condition. She is due to calve in about two months."

Answer—This cow is partially paralyzed in the front legs as the result of cold and pressure on the nerve trunks of the front legs. She will regain the use of her legs in time if the nerves have not been too badly damaged. You should try every day to get her on her feet, using a stout bag passed under her chest and lifted by a couple of strong men on each side. If she is unable to stand, let her down again, changing her from side to side, once or twice a day. Keep her well hedged, and if possible in the "sternal" position, that is, resting on the lower part of the chest in the most natural position for a cow. Feed plenty of bran, so as to keep her bowels healthy.

#### Dysuria—Bran and Shorts vs. Oats.

Subscriber, Lorlie, Assa.: "1. A 9-year-old horse was taken sick. He had been running out all winter, but came home one very cold and stormy night, in fact came to my house and made a noise at the door; would not go away in the morning. When I went to attend to my stock in the stable I found the horse rolling on the manure heap. I saw at once he was sick. I put him in the stable; he began to roll at once; was in great pain; would roll on his back and stiffen his limbs. I thought he had colic, so I gave him linseed oil, with a little turpentine and a small quantity of dry nitre. He was sick till 5 o'clock. I also gave him a drench, got from the store, about one hour after my first dose. I noticed then that there was something wrong with his water. He kept trying to pass water, and after a while he made a little. Then about twelve or fourteen hours after I first noticed he was sick he made a very large quantity and did so several times. He is all right now. If the trouble was his water, what should I have done under the circumstances? 2. Hay and oats being scarce in this neighborhood, I was thinking of using bran and shorts for my work horses. I find oats at 40c. per bushel would mean, for 100 bushels, \$40, and the same weight of bran and shorts would cost me only \$24.30, leaving me to the good \$15.70. In your opinion, would the bran and shorts be a good substitute for my horses. What quantity of bran and shorts would equal the oats?"

Answer—1. Pain and difficulty in urination is relieved more quickly by sweet spirits of nitre than by any other drug. As sold for veterinary use, "sweet nitre" is very often adulterated, and therefore it should only be purchased from a reliable druggist, and not from the country storekeeper. Dose—One to two ounces, according to age and weight of horse. Hot cloths applied to the loins are also useful in relieving this condition.

2. There is a large apparent gain in feeding bran and shorts rather than oats at 40c. a bushel, but in practice you will find that you will not be able to get as much work out of your horses. They will be soft and inclined to scour on hard work. During winter months, while work is light, this substitution of bran and shorts for oats will be found to answer the purpose and will keep the horses sleek and healthy. When spring work begins, however, oats will be found much better.

#### Cow Suffocated.

C. L. B., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "Last summer one of my milch cows came home at milking time. After ruminating a little she commenced to cough, which grew worse, and in a few minutes she fell down as if suffocated. I gave her four drops of aconite root in water, which relieved her. A few days after she did the same, and I gave her the same treatment, which put her right again. A few weeks after another came home in the same condition, her eye being very wild. In a minute or two she began to run in a zig-zag way toward the stable, and fell down. I went for my medicine bottle and came back at once, but the cow was dead. Can you advise me as to the nature of this trouble and what it would be best to do to prevent it?"

Answer—This cow, in ruminating, had some of the food "go the wrong way," getting into the larynx, where it caused coughing and partial suffocation. In the first case the cow managed to expel the substance from the larynx and soon recovered. The aconite gets the credit of the cure, but had little or nothing to do with it. The second cow was not so lucky and suffocated with the material in her larynx. Treatment of such a case must be prompt, for the cow may suffocate in three or four minutes. Roll up your sleeve and plunge your arm down the cow's throat and try to remove the offending substance. If you fail in this, take out your knife and make a cut into the windpipe, a few inches below the larynx, and keep the edges apart a few minutes until the animal gets its breath. The cut should not be across, but lengthwise of the windpipe.

#### Pyramid Pile Cure.

Physicians Recommend It, Druggists Sell It, Everybody Praises It.

If we could sell one package of Pyramid Pile Cure to every person in America who is troubled with piles and who would gladly give the 50 cents to be rid of piles, we would have about ten million dollars. The only reason that we don't sell that many packages this year is that we will not be able to get ten million people to try it. Just one application will prove its merit and amply repay the cost of the whole box.

The effect is immediate. Comfort comes at once and continued treatment will cure any case, no matter how bad.

Pyramid Pile Cure soothes the inflamed surface the instant it touches it, heals it, reduces the swelling and puts the parts into a healthy, active condition. There is no substitute for it. Nothing compares with it.

We have never heard of a single case that it failed to cure; we have heard of thousands that it has cured quickly and completely.

Here are a couple of letters recently received.

From Geo. C. Geick, Owen Mills, Mo.:

"Some time ago I bought a package of Pyramid Pile Cure for my wife, who had suffered very much. The first trial did her more good than anything she has ever tried. It is just what is claimed for it."

From Richard Loan, Whipple, Ohio: "I have used the Pyramid Pile Cure and am entirely pleased and satisfied with results. It does the work and no mistake."

The proprietors of the Pyramid Pile Cure could publish columns of similar letters, but these are enough to show what it will do in different cases.

All druggists sell Pyramid Pile Cure or will get it for you. It is 50 cents per package and made only by the Pyramid Drug Co., of Marshall, Mich.



Trade Mark. If it is Lump Jaw, the animal is doomed, and your pastures are endangered, unless you promptly use

#### FLEMING'S LUMP JAW CURE.

You can use it with certainty of prompt results. It doesn't fail once in 300 cases, and when it does you get your money back. Price \$2, or three bottles for \$5. One bottle cures one to three cases. At druggists or sent by mail.

Gowanstown, Ont., May 19th, 1899. Dear Sirs,—We are very glad to say that Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure is worth having on a farm, and I think every farmer should keep it on hand. One of our cows had the Lump Jaw, and it was only seven days from the time we put it on until the lump was gone. It's the best in Canada to-day. Yours truly, HOWARD COATES.

Valuable but free. You will appreciate the information given in our new illustrated pamphlet. Free to readers of this paper. Write for it to-day.

#### FLEMING BROS., Chemists

Room E. 58 Bay Street, TORONTO, Ont.

When writing advertisers, quote The Farmer.

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Made of Solid Gold Alloy set with 3 beautiful opals, showing all the colors of the rainbow, given for selling only 5 beautifully finished full-sized Cabinet Photographs of King Edward VII. and 5 of Queen Alexandra at 10c. each. Most people buy both. They are going like wildfire. Write for Photos. Sell them, return \$1.50, and we send you the superb Opal Ring in a handsome plush-lined box, postpaid. THE ART CO., Box 817, Toronto.

#### THOROLD CEMENT.



RESIDENCE OF W. D. COLE, NEAR NAPINKA, MAN.

BUILT FROM FOUNDATION TO ROOF WITH

#### BATTLE'S THOROLD CEMENT

IN YEAR 1898.

WRITE US FOR FREE PAMPHLET.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE, THOROLD, ONT.

#### Wilson's HIGH-CLASS Scales

100 STYLES.

For High-class Farmers.

#### C. H. WILSON & SON

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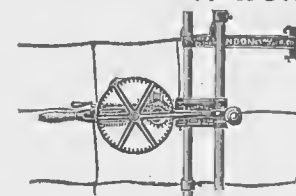
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Free.



#### FENCE YOUR FARM THIS SPRING

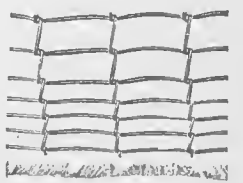
IT WON'T PAY TO DO WITHOUT.



Think of the trouble and crops it saves. It pays immensely to keep stock, and the

#### "London" Coil Spring Fence

will hold anything. You can have it horse high, hull strong and pig tight. Spring is here, don't delay.

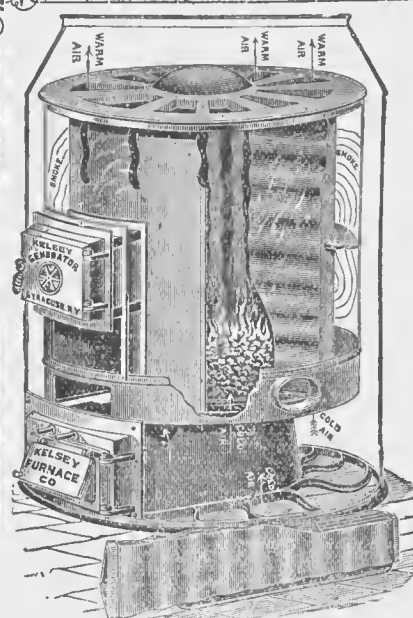


#### The London Fence Machine Co.

LONDON, ONTARIO.

MANUFACTURERS THE LONDON FENCE MACHINE. DEALERS IN ALL KINDS WIRE AND SUPPLIES.

or HY. BLASHILL, Agt., Moosejaw.



#### KELSEY Corrugated Warm Air

#### GENERATORS

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#### HEAT MAKERS.

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#### FUEL SAVERS.

10 Years Use in the U. S. has demonstrated that they are most

POWERFUL, ECONOMICAL, HEALTHFUL

We manufacture the most complete line of warm air heating devices for any kind of fuel.

THREE TIMES AS MUCH HEATING SURFACE. THREE TIMES AS MUCH AIR CAPACITY. PROPER RESULTS GUARANTEED.

IF AT ALL INTERESTED WRITE FOR PRINTED MATTER.

#### The JAMES SMART MANUF'G CO.,

LIMITED,

BROCKVILLE, ONTARIO.

When writing please say, "Saw your ad. in Nor-West Farmer."

Before. After. **Wood's Phosphodine,**  
The Great English Remedy.  
Sold and recommended by all druggists in Canada. Only reliable medicine discovered. Six packages guaranteed to cure all forms of Sexual Weakness, all effects of abuse or excess, Mental Worry, Excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants. Mailed on receipt of price, one package \$1, six, \$5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlets free to any address.  
The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont.



### The New Act Respecting the Branding and Sale of Dairy Products.

The following is the text of the new Act passed at the last session of the Manitoba Legislature:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Butter and Cheese Brand Act."

2. In this Act the following expressions have the meanings assigned to them in this section, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a) The expression "creamery" means a butter factory where the milk or cream of fifty or more cows is received, or a butter factory of which there are ten or more patrons, or outside persons, contributing milk or cream thereto.

(b) A "cheese factory" means any place where cheese is made from the milk of fifty or more cows, or from milk contributed by ten or more patrons.

(c) A "private dairy" means any place where butter is made from the milk of less than fifty cows, owned and kept by one person, firm or corporation.

(d) "Home dairy cheese" means cheese made on any farm in Manitoba from the milk of less than fifty cows, for which no milk from outside farms is received.

3. The proprietor or person, firm or corporation operating any creamery in Manitoba shall register with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Winnipeg a stencil showing the name and address of such creamery and having the words "creamery butter" and the number of the stencil as furnished by the said Department, and shall brand, imprint or impress such stencil on all packages of butter manufactured at such creamery and shipped therefrom.

4. The proprietor or person, firm or corporation operating any cheese factory in Manitoba shall register with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Winnipeg a stencil showing the name and address of such factory, and having the words "full cream cheese" and the number of the stencil as furnished by said Department, and shall brand, imprint or impress such stencil on all cheese manufactured at such factory and shipped therefrom.

5. The proprietor or person, firm or corporation operating any private dairy in Manitoba shall register with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Winnipeg a stencil showing the name and address of such proprietor and person, firm or corporation, and having the words "dairy butter" and the number of the stencil as furnished by said Department, and shall brand, imprint or impress such stencil on all packages of butter containing ten or more pounds made in such dairy and shipped therefrom.

6. Every maker of "home dairy cheese" in Manitoba shall register with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Winnipeg a stencil showing his name and address, and having the words "home dairy cheese" and the number of the stencil as furnished by said Department, and shall brand, imprint or impress such stencil on every cheese of eight or more pounds in weight, made and shipped out or sold by him.

7. Every person, firm or corporation who ships butter or cheese on consignment or otherwise from any place in Manitoba, through any common carrier, shall register with the Department of Agriculture and Immigration in Winnipeg a stencil showing his or its name and address and the number of the stencil as furnished by the said

Department, and shall brand, imprint or impress such stencil on every package of butter or cheese so shipped by him or it.

8. Every such stencil shall have letters and figures not less than three-eighths of an inch in height and one-quarter of an inch in width.

9. Every person who violates any of the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Act shall, on conviction before a police magistrate or any two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$10 nor more than \$30, in addition to the costs of the prosecution, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

10. The Minister of Agriculture and Immigration may make such regulations as he may deem necessary for the registering and numbering of such stencils, and for the better carrying out of the provisions and objects of this Act.

11. This Act shall come into force on the first day of June, 1901.

### The Milk and Cream Standards Act.

The following is the text of the Act relating to the composition of milk and cream offered for sale in Manitoba, that was passed at the session of the Legislature just closed:—

1. This Act may be cited as "The Milk and Cream Standards Act."

2. No person shall sell milk in this province containing less than eleven and one-half per cent. of total solids, or less than eight and one-half per cent. of solids, not fat, or less than three per cent. of butter fat, and no person shall sell cream containing less than fifteen per cent. of butter fat.

3. Every person who violates any of the provisions of section 2 of this Act shall, on conviction before a police magistrate or any two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25, in addition to the costs of the prosecution, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two months.

4. In each and every case of prosecution for violation of section 2 of this Act action shall be instituted by the Superintendent of the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

5. This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

A grocer in an English town has been fined \$50 and costs for selling "butter guaranteed pure" which an analysis proved over 90 per cent. margarine.

The creamery at Minnedosa will open about the middle of April and Mr. Neilson, the manager, expects a considerable increase in patronage. Last year he turned out 42,500 pounds.

The creamery at Manitou has been let for the season to T. Gadd, who is endorsed as a capable man by Dairy Superintendent Murray. If the farmers give this factory the support it deserves it should be one of the best in the province.

Grandview, the new town at the west end of the Gilbert Plains branch of the Canadian Northern, started a newspaper the other day and is now reaching out for a creamery. There was talk at a preliminary meeting about 300 cows. Better make it 500 if you want a paying business.

Dr. Kitchen, of New Hampshire, says:—"So far as my observation goes, the best dairy cattle are produced in those localities in which the depressing heats of long summers are not experienced; and this, notwithstanding the disadvantage incident to such climates of a long stabling season and very severe cold winters. Dairy cattle seem to do particularly well in cold climates, if such climates are sufficiently dry."

# Separator Users



85 per cent. of the Separator butter entries in the great Annual Butter Contest of the National Buttermakers' Association at St. Paul, in February, were "Alpha De Laval" made.

Out of a total of 786 entries—representing the good buttermakers of almost every State—668 were De Laval made, 38 Sharples, 34 Reid "Danish," 19 U. S., 14 "Jumbo," 11 Springer and 2 Empire.

The same percentage of De Laval users will hold good in any country, and in most of the European countries where Cream Separators have been longest in use, the use of the De Laval machines is now almost universal.

The sales of De Laval Separators exceed 250,000, and are to-day more than ten times that of all the various inferior makes of machines combined.

A 20th century De Laval catalogue may be had for the asking.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

Offices, Stores and Shops—

248 MCDERMOT AVE., WINNIPEG.

CHICAGO.

NEW YORK.

MONTREAL.

**FREE** We give this handsome polished nickel watch, American Lever Movement, for selling only 2 dozen large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Each package contains 42 newest and most fragrant large flowering varieties of all colors. They are everybody's favorite flower. Write and we mail the seeds. Sell them, return money, and we send your neat reliable Watch, postpaid.

**THE PRIZE SEED CO., BOX 814, TORONTO.**

When writing advertisers, mention this paper.

### JEWELRY MANUFACTURING.

We wish to impress on you the fact that we have the most complete plant for the manufacture of jewelry, west of the Great Lakes. We can reproduce or make from sketch almost any piece of jewelry you wish. And you will find our prices as reasonable as quality and good work will allow. **Our stamp of quality means what it says, and the name Andrew is a guarantee of quality.**

Our repair department is second to none in Canada.

**Andrew & Co.**

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,  
McIntyre Block, - WINNIPEG.

### Save Your Crop.

The constantly increasing demand for Steele, Briggs' Seeds is the strongest evidence of their unvarying high quality. They are sold by merchants who supply reliable seed. Ask for Steele, Briggs' Seeds; you cannot afford to risk your crop by using poor seed. Send for Canada's leading catalogue, mailed free.

THE STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., Limited,  
TORONTO, Canada's Greatest Seed House.

### PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Francis, John,
Bayne, G. A.,	Poplar Point, Man.
Bourne, Robt.	Molloy, John,
Doupe, Joseph,	Rosser, Man.
Doupe, J. L.,	McFadden, Moses,
Ducker, W. A.	Neeppawa, Man.
Harris, J. W.,	Rombough, M. B.,
McPhillips, Geo.,	Morden, Man.
McPhillips, R. C.,	Vaughan, L. S.,
Simpson, G. A.,	Selkirk, West, Man.

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary,  
P. L. S. Association.

N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

## Milk Standards in Britain.

A report has just been published as the result of long and painstaking investigation by a committee of the English Board of Agriculture, which, in view of the legislation on the same subject just passed by the Provincial Legislature, is well worthy of attention here. A very large number of milk producers and dealers or their accredited representatives were examined. Fifteen analysts were also heard. The preponderance of the evidence was in favor of a definite standard, but the difficulties in the way of fixing a decisive standard were fairly considered, as the following recommendations will show:—

1. That, in the case of whole milk, when the total milk solids on being dried do not amount to 12 per cent., a presumption shall be raised, until the contrary is proved, that the milk is deficient in the normal constituents of genuine milk.

2. That when there is this shortage in total solids, a further test shall be made, and if it is found that the amount of milk fat is less than 3.25 per cent., a presumption shall be raised, until the contrary is proved, that the milk in question has been mixed with separated milk or water, or that some portion of its normal content of milk fat has been removed. The minimal limit to which the analyst shall have regard in calculating the percentage deficiency of such fat shall be this standard of 3.25 per cent. of milk fat. In other words, the committee recommends that the standard be 3.25 per cent. butter fat.

3. That any whole milk in which the total solids are less than 12 per cent., and the amount of non-fatty solids is less than 8.5 per cent., shall, until the contrary be proved, be deemed to be so deficient in normal constituents as to raise a presumption that it has been adulterated with water. In arriving at such a conclusion the analyst is to consider that the minimal limit for solids other than fat is 8.5 per cent., and the minimal limit for butter fat, as already stated, 3.25 per cent. Any excess of this percentage is to be taken into account in reporting on the quality of the sample.

No standard or minimal limit is fixed for cream, but it is recommended that its artificial thickening by any addition of gelatine or other substance shall raise a presumption that it is not genuine.

One very able member of the commission contended that instead of having a uniform standard for the whole year there should be a seasonal minimum limit. There are, he maintains according to the evidence, and must be, seasonal differences in the quality of the milk yield, and it is not possible for a farmer to obtain a fairly uniform quality of milk all the year round. He would prefer a minimal limit of 3 per cent. fat, and 8.5 per cent. solids not fat for March, April, May and June; and 3.25 per cent. fat, and 8.5 per cent. solids other than fat for the remainder of the year.

It will be noted that the standards above recommended are in each case higher than those named in the Manitoba statute.

Farmers round Glenboro who have been sending cream to Winnipeg last season report that the returns have been quite satisfactory.

A cow which is thin from liberal milk giving and one which is thin from want of proper food are in decidedly different conditions. It is useless for one to attempt to make a success of dairying unless he is first willing to take advantage of liberal feeding and mating. No matter what kind are kept, the better they are provided for the better will be the net return.

## Sharples "Tubular" FARM Cream Separators

The Wonder of the New Century. Greatest step ever made in advanced Cream Separator construction.

Superior as the Sharples Separators have always been, these Tubular machines are far ahead and completely distance every competitor. They are worth double the money because guaranteed under usual conditions to produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully six per cent interest on the whole first cost of the machine.

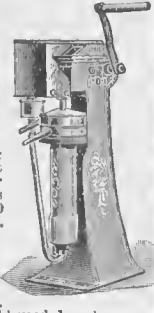
We absolutely warrant it and give free trial to prove it.

Our factory is running double turn, one gang all day and one all night, for the dairyman who sees this machine buys it.

In addition to yielding more butter it is very light running. A 600 lbs per hour Tubular turns as easily as a previous 300 lbs per hour machine. No disks to bother with and get out of order, no complications. Washed in two minutes. Top of milk vat waist high.

Highest award—Gold medal and special Knights decoration at Paris Exposition. Valuable book "Business Dairying and catalog No 128, free.

Sharples Co., Chicago, Ills. P. M. Sharples, West Chester, Pa.



## A Great Discovery in Cheese Curing.

Dr. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, gives much promise of becoming a star of the first magnitude in the field of scientific dairy discovery. His method of testing for butter fat is now familiar over the whole civilized world, and the dairy expert who is not familiar with it is, for sure, a back number. Within the last few months he has been able to bring into practical shape another discovery in the same field whose effect may be equally far reaching and quite as valuable as his earlier discovery. In 1897, when working in company with Dr. Russell, Dr. Babcock discovered that normal milk contained a natural ferment which tends slowly to digest it and is called "galactase." It is similar to the pancreatic juice in the stomach and the conclusion now reached by the discoverers is that it acts continuously on the casein in curd, transforming it by degrees from an indigestible to a more digestible condition. Formerly it was believed that the ripening of cheese was due to the action of bacteria. The new discovery seems to upset that theory. Further experimentation showed that the action of the galactase was not checked by the temperature going down to or even below the freezing point, while at this temperature the action of cheese bacteria ceases and in time they will die. It was then determined to test the ripening of cheese in refrigerators and at a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association he showed samples of eight months old cheese that had been ripened at temperatures not higher than 40 deg. Fahr. These cheeses were of the finest texture, free from holes and had no mould on the exterior surfaces. Moreover it was so tender that it could be spread like butter on ordinary bread. Hundreds saw and tasted the cheese at that meeting and there is every reason to believe that the discovery is reliable and bound to make a great change for the better in the business of cheese ripening. The product will be more attractive to look at and much more healthy. Wisconsin has good reason to be proud of the skill and inventive genius of her famed professor.

The Medicine Hat Agricultural Society will change itself into a joint stock company for the purpose of buying land and buildings suitable for shows and also for skating and curling rinks.

# The Improved U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

Has fully established its position as

The Standard Separator of the World.

It has repeatedly beaten in competitive tests all other kinds of Cream Separators.

**Scored the Highest.**—At the National Buttermakers' Convention at St. Paul, Minn., February 18th to 23rd, 1901, with 829 packages in competition, U.S. Separator butter scored the highest—98 points—made by Edward H. Webster, Ames, Iowa, and entered for scoring only.

**The Third Best Butter** was also U.S. Separator butter, made by W. R. Lund, Plainview, Minn., score 96 points.

**The Gold Medal** for highest in Gathered Cream class was also the product of U.S. Separators and Cooley Creamers, made by W. C. Noble, South Waterford, Me.

Our "would-be competitor," the De Laval Separator Co., advertise that they had 668 entries to 19 U.S. entries—35 chances to 1. Notwithstanding this, the U.S. PRODUCT SCORED THE HIGHEST, SCORED THIRD HIGHEST, and GOT A GOLD MEDAL TO ITS HONOR. What greater victory could anyone ask for?

## The U.S. Separator stands Triumphant.

Made in all sizes, from 150 lbs. to 3,000 or more lbs. per hour. Write for Circular with full particulars and illustrations.

**Vermont Farm Machine Co., BELLOWS FALLS, VT., U.S.A.**

There is no duty on Improved U.S. Separators shipped into Canada.

## The U.S. Cream Separators

are worth a great deal more than they cost, and are bought, in preference to all others by the best farmers. There is nothing flimsy about them. They have only two parts in the bowl, and yet skim cleaner than any other Separator. They are giving immense satisfaction. The following letter from Mr. Wyatt is only a sample of a great number of similar ones. Correspondence in Manitoba and the North West Territories should be addressed to

General Agent and Dealer in fresh Farm Separator Butter, **Wm. Scott.**  
206 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg.

WM. SCOTT, Esq.,  
206 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., March 20th, 1901.

Dear Sir,—Have had the machine seven days, and am perfectly satisfied. The machine excels in more points than you claim for it—the receiving tank, for instance. It is the only one the operator can see into, and it empties to the last drop. I have timed myself several times—5 gals. in 10 mins., so the advertised capacity is all right, and the whole machine looks as if the makers intended it to last a lifetime. It skims clean, is easy to wash, and is at least as easy to turn as any I have seen. One great point in my estimation is the perfect way you have everything enclosed—a child could not get a pin in anywhere, and their little eyes and fingers are not to be trusted. I will finish at present by saying it is an ornament in any dairy or kitchen.

Yours truly, W. J. WYATT.

## Field Roots and How to Grow Them.

By S. A. Bedford, Brandon, Man.

I think it is very generally acknowledged that for the best results milch cows require some succulent fodder, such as ensilage, or field roots, during the long winters of Manitoba. Field roots, if properly grown on the right kind of soil, usually give a large return in this province, and the quality is unsurpassed.

### SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The soil should be a deep, rich, black loam, naturally moist. Stubble land is generally too dry to ensure an even germination of seed, and too full of trash to allow the drill to work satisfactorily. We usually find it a good plan to grow roots for a succession of years on the same ground. This can be done by alternating the kinds. For instance, growing mangels after a crop of swedes one year, to be followed by a crop of carrots the next. This plan gave good satisfaction for a number of years, until last season, when the soil was found to be too loose and dry,

and there was no possibility of getting the seed to germinate.

Perhaps the best preparation for the average farm is a well worked summer-fallow. This should be plowed in June of the previous year and surface cultivated frequently to kill the weeds while small. If properly done the soil will be moist, there will be very few weed seeds near the surface and a light harrowing is all the spring preparation required. If any manure is used it should be thoroughly rotted and applied the previous year. Undecayed manure keeps the soil in a very dry condition, making it difficult to obtain an even germination or rapid growth.

### HOW AND WHEN TO SOW.

The growing season being somewhat short in this province, we find it advisable to sow all kinds of field roots during the month of May, generally about the 20th of that month, but depending somewhat on the season. The usual practice in the eastern provinces is to ridge up the soil for all kinds of field roots. This is an excellent plan in a country where the rainfall is abundant, for it permits of the plants being readily thinned, but here the rainfall is too light to permit of this practice,

as the ridges dry out too quickly. Much better results will be obtained from sowing on the level.

After destroying all weeds we use an ordinary hand drill with a marker attachment, the depth and thickness of sowing can be very accurately controlled by these machines and the work done quickly.

Turnips, mangels and sugar beets should all be sown in drills from thirty to thirty-six inches apart. As soon as the young plants have become firmly established, they should be carefully thinned out, leaving the plants from nine inches to a foot apart in the row, depending on the variety used.

#### CULTIVATION.

As weeds and field roots do not thrive together, the former should receive attention before reaching any considerable size. A one-horse cultivator, with flat-shaped hoes, gives the best satisfaction in black loam soil, but no cultivator will work successfully if the weeds are allowed to get large before the work is commenced.

#### HARVESTING.

As both mangels and sugar beets are somewhat tender, they should be harvested before severe frosts set in. Turnips are very hardy, in fact, a slight frost seems to hasten their growth, and they can be left out until quite late in the fall. In removing the tops of mangels and sugar beets care must be exercised that the crowns are not cut or their keeping qualities will be injured.

#### VARIETIES.

The varieties of field roots producing the heaviest yields on the Brandon Experimental Farm for the past four or five years are as follows:—Selected Purple Top swede turnips, 815 bushels per acre; Mammoth Long Red mangels, 1,210 bushels per acre; Danish Improved sugar beet, 709 bushels per acre.

We prefer swede turnips for dry cattle, mangels for milch cows and sugar beets for calves.

#### New Dairy Superintendent for Assiniboia.

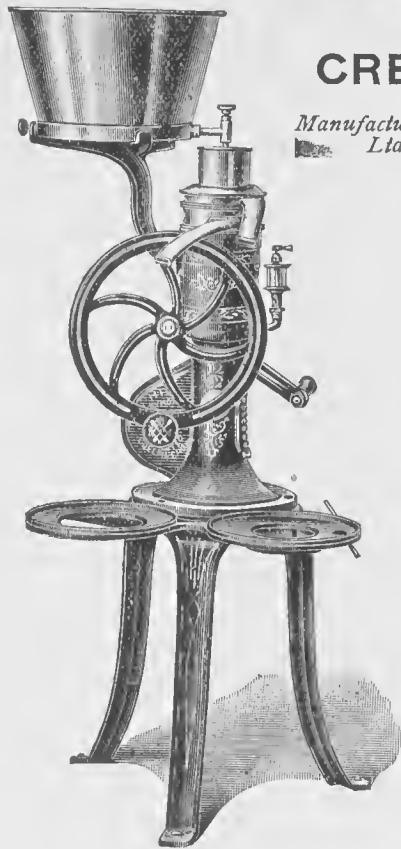
The many friends of J. W. Mitchell, Dairy Superintendent for Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, will be pleased to know that he has been chosen by the Dairy Department to take up new and important work in Nova Scotia. Mr. Mitchell has devoted the whole of his energy to advancing the dairy interests of the district immediately under his charge and incidentally the whole of his supervision a success in every particular and we believe his work both among the patrons and the butter makers has been much appreciated and productive of substantial advance. Mr. Mitchell will take with him the hearty good wishes of his wide circle of friends and The Farmer joins them in wishing him every success in his new sphere of work.

His place will be taken by W. A. Wilson, who has been a butter maker at Moosomin for the past three seasons. He thus comes to the work with a good knowledge of the conditions under which the dairy industry in the west is working. To his knowledge of western conditions he comes well qualified as a practical butter maker, for he has been instructor in butter making at the Kingston Dairy School for three seasons. The Farmer wishes him every success in his wider sphere of usefulness.

#### SCRUBBY LAND

Is easily cleaned by using FRASER'S PATENT SCRUB PULLER. The only perfect implement for taking out bluffs or any kind of scrub that horse power will draw. Competitors challenged in field trials but afraid to appear. Always buy the best. Prices, testimonials, etc., on application to H. A. FRASER, HAMIOTA.

# THE NATIONAL FARM CREAM SEPARATOR



Manufactured by the Raymond Mfg. Co. of Guelph, Ltd., manufacturers of the celebrated Raymond Sewing Machines.

The National is an up-to-date machine leading all others in separating cream by centrifugal force. It is the farmers' choice, because it runs easy, skims fast and clean, and makes a perfect cream, containing any per cent. of butter-fat desired. It is also easier to clean than any other, only nine parts to wash after each skimming. The National is built of the very best material suitable for the construction of a high-speed machine, and with proper care should last a lifetime. The bearings are interchangeable and easily adjusted. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the National is solicited before purchasing any other. The already large sale of the National, and the growing demand for it, show how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian-made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the National; try it and buy it.

JOSEPH A. MERRICK,

P.O. BOX 518. WINNIPEG, MAN.

General Agent for Manitoba.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

National No. 1 Hand Power.  
Capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

THE RAYMOND MFG. CO. OF GUELPH, LTD.  
GUELPH ONT.

## MAXWELL'S 'FAVORITE' CHURN



Sold by all leading dealers.  
IMPROVED FOR 1901.

No.	Holds.	Churns.
0	6 gals.	1 to 3 gals.
1	10 gals.	1 to 5 gals.
2	15 gals.	2 to 7 gals.
3	20 gals.	3 to 9 gals.
4	26 gals.	4 to 12 gals.
5	30 gals.	6 to 14 gals.
6	40 gals.	8 to 20 gals.

PATENT FOOT AND LEVER DRIVE.  
PATENTED STEEL ROLLER BEARINGS.  
IMPROVED STEEL FRAME.

Superior in Workmanship & Finish.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,  
St. Mary's, Ontario, Can.

Photographs of the Queen, at 10c. each. Everybody wants a good picture of Her Majesty. Now is the time to sell them. Write for the Photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send, postpaid, in a handsome box, this Solid Gold Ring. Art Supply Co., Box 1102 Toronto.

**SOLID GOLD**  
We give this beautifully engraved, solid gold Band Ring absolutely free for selling only 15 beautiful finished, Cabinet Sized Photographs.

**Riesberry's Pump Works**  
BRANDON, MAN.  
We have now ready the largest stock of Wood Pumps in the West. We have all sizes of  
**WOOD PUMPS, CATTLE PUMPS, PORCELAIN CYLINDERS, &c.**  
Every Pump warranted. Don't buy until you have had our Catalogue and prices.

**RIESBERRY & CO., 6th St, Brandon**

**COSTS ONE CENT**

THE FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, WELLAND, ONT.

To learn how to make DOLLARS. Our 20th Century Catalogue will give you full information. Greatest weight, twice the strength and three times the lasting quality of ordinary wire fencing.

**CAMERA**

**FREE CAMERA AND OUTFIT** for selling 15 beautiful photographs of Queen Victoria. Everybody wants a picture of the Queen. This Camera takes a picture 2x2 inches. The Outfit consists of 1 box Dry Plates, 1 pkg. Hypo, 1 Print'g Frame, 2 Developing Trays, 1 pkg. Developer, 1 pkg. Baby Paper, 1 pkg. Silver Paper and full Directions. Write and we mail photos. Sell them, return money, and we send Camera and Outfit carefully packed, postpaid. THE HOME ART CO., BOX 812 TORONTO

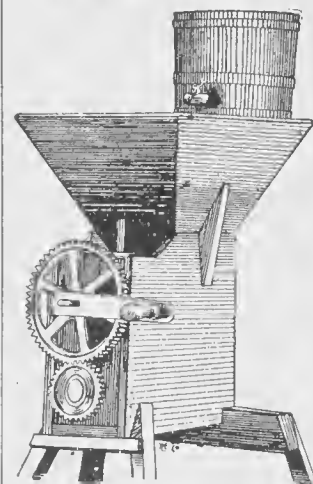
**WIDE AWAKE**  
If you want to know Furniture values, get our Catalogue, mailed free.  
School Trustees,  
Get our prices on School Desks.

**For Years**  
We have been doing a large Mail Order business with out-of-town customers. Each year sees a big increase. There's a reason for it—Good Goods, Good Value and prompt shipment, combined with careful packing. We have yet to receive our first kick from a dissatisfied customer.

Write us today re your Furniture Wants—will answer quick.

**SCOTT FURNITURE COMPANY—**  
276 MAIN STREET.  
Largest Dealers in WESTERN CANADA.

## DOMINION PATENT FOR SALE



Also Provincial Selling Rights.

## Davidson's Grain Pickler.

Is the up-to-date scientific machine for applying bluestone or other fungicide to seed grain. Does its work thoroughly and quickly. Every farmer needs it.

Any enterprising party purchasing the Dominion patent would find this machine a MONEY MAKER. Very satisfactory terms to right party. Also splendid chances for those wishing provincial selling rights. My age reason for selling.

ROBT. DAVIDSON, Patentee, Carberry, Man

**Anderson's Double Acting Force Pump**  
Always primed, never freezes. A little child can operate it in a well 75 ft. deep. Cheapest, most practical general purpose pump in the world. Capacity from 1000 to 1500 gals. per hour. Will last a lifetime. Send to us for circulars.

**ANDERSON FORCE PUMP CO.,**  
HENRY BRAIN, Manager,  
Regina, Assa.

**YOUR LIFE** FORETOLD in love, business and marriage, with photo of future husband or wife, for 10 cents and birth date. G. A. W. FERGUSON, Lothair, Manitoba.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



Winnipeg, April 6th, 1901.

With the continued favorable weather trade in Winnipeg shows considerable expansion. The implement men are busy rushing out orders. It has been found very difficult to get all the supplies needed for the ever growing trade of the country, and besides orders have been larger than expected. Reports from nearly all portions of the Dominion show that trade is in a very healthy condition. Bank clearings at Winnipeg continue to show an increase over those of the corresponding week last year.

#### Wheat.

There has been more disturbance within the last week than for some months before and a break on former figures of about 5c., with no prospect of any upward turn. The break showed on Monday of this week and the decline is still going on. The crop reports everywhere are rather favorable. Insect damage is reported from Texas, but not enough to affect the general situation. There is every prospect of a good seedtime and at all early points the middle of next week will see a very general start of wheat seeding in Manitoba, the seed bed being in good all round condition. Chicago opened to-day with cash wheat at 70½c. May opened 72½c. and closed at 70½c.

The local market has sagged in sympathy with outside rates and only nominal business is doing. Fort William prices may be quoted at 80c. for 1 hard, 76c. 2 hard, 66c. 3 hard.

The inspections for Winnipeg district for week ending March 31 were: Wheat, 66 cars 1 hard; 85 cars 2 hard; 215 cars 3 hard; no grade 231 cars; other grades, 21 cars. Total 618 cars. Oats 21 cars, barley 2 cars, flax 1 car, nearly all low grade.

For the month of March the inspections in Winnipeg district were 117 cars 1 hard, 238 cars 2 hard, 595 cars 3 hard, no grade 848 cars, other grades 40 cars.

For the seven months, Sept. 1, 1900, to March 31, 1901, the total wheat inspections were 11,234 cars, amounting to 9,324,220 bus. Of these there were 825 cars 1 hard, 1,385 cars 2 hard, 3,568 cars 3 hard, 1 white Fyfe 8 cars, no grade 5,079 cars. The remainder came under 12 various grades, of which only four cars were frosted.

#### Oats.

The scare about Alberta oats as seed has had a depressing effect on prices, but they are still worth 43c. as feed. Manitoba oats are worth 38c. to 40c., according to quality. Ontario seed oats are worth 50c. by retail.

#### Flour and Feed.

No change in prices. Hungarian. \$2.10, Glenora, \$1.95, Manitoba, \$1.60 per bag of 98 lbs.

Feed of all sorts keeps up. Mill feed is in extra demand, bran and shorts being quoted at \$15 and \$17 per ton. Oat chop is worth \$27 per ton. Corn \$21.50.

#### Cattle.

Fat cattle of the best sort are scarce and worth 4½c. down to 3½c., according to quality. Yearling stockers are worth at country points \$12 to \$16, according to quality, and good demand at those figures.

#### Sheep.

Frozen mutton out of store is worth 7c. to 8c. Fresh killed is worth 10c. dressed, and scarce.

#### Hogs.

Best quality hogs are worth \$5.50. Inferior from \$4.50 up.

#### Butter.

The best butter is scarce and high in price. The little that is made at the creameries is worth 20½c. to 21c. at Winnipeg and is picked up at that rate as fast as made. Now is the time for the country creameries to start with a rush. Best dairy for table is worth 16c. or a shade more, ordinary 9c. to 15c., on commission basis. Good tubs of last year's make bring 9c. to 10c. There is much more coming in of inferior dairy butter than can be turned into good money.

#### Cheese.

The going figure is 9c. to 10c.

#### Eggs and Poultry.

Eggs are worth 11c. to 12½c., with downward tendency. A small lot of turkeys from Assiniboia brought 13c., but that quality is rare.

#### Hides.

A dull market and most of the offerings of poor quality. Owing to low prices at Chicago there is little demand. Manitoba quotations are No. 1 hides, 5c.; frozen, 4½c.; No. 2, 4c. Sheepskins, 40c. to 65c.

## Farmers <sup>SHIP YOUR</sup> Grain

TO  
**THOMPSON, SONS & Co.**

Grain Commission Merchants  
Licensed and bonded under Manitoba Grain Act  
**WINNIPEG, MAN.**

We handle all kinds of grain, obtain best prices, and make prompt returns. Money advanced on Bills of Lading. Enquiries re markets, etc., solicited.

Send Sample and Write for Prices.

## Butter, Eggs, Potatoes

And all kinds of Farm Produce handled on consignment. Shippers are pleased with our prompt returns, and our prices have given satisfaction. Mark up your next shipment to

**PARSONS & ARUNDELL,**  
253 KING ST., WINNIPEG.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines of lost or estray stock is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. This list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them. By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and are advertised to find the owner. Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of stock impounded, lost or estray compiled since March 20th issue:—

#### Impounded.

Kenlis, Assa.—One cow, about nine years, red and white, left horn broken off close to the head, and right horn drooping down over the eye. Thos. L. Nubbs.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa. — One yearling Holstein bull. Andrew Dundas.

Otterburne, Man.—One brown filly, two years old, white spot on left hind foot. Alf. Carriere.

Sintaluta, Assa.—One stallion, about five years, bay, star on forehead, white spot on right front foot. Geo. Pollock.

#### Lost.

Kenlis, Assa.—One dark bay gelding, 11 years old, foretop cut, 16½ hands high, 1,250 or 1,300 lbs., stocked up a little on off hind leg; light bay gelding, seven or eight years old, foretop cut, front legs clipped, white hind feet, anchor brand on left shoulder, about 15½ or 16 hands, 1,200 or 1,250 lbs. \$25 reward. J. H. Perkins, 36, 19, 12.

Mowbray, Man.—One horse, five years old, light brown, grey patch on face, scar on left hind leg; one mare, four years old, black, with white star on face. J. W. Johnston.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—One grey mare, three years old, branded R. A. on left hip. \$5 reward. Alex. Cummings.

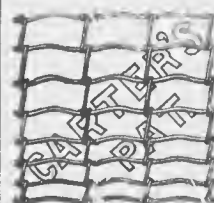
#### Estray.

Foxwarren, Man.—Pony mare, four years old, bay, three white feet, short ears, star on face; also one bay two-year-old filly, stripe on face and spot on nose. J. F. Leavens.

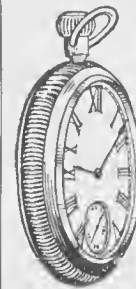
Ponoka, Alta.—One sorrel horse, with silver mane and tail, bald face; one black mare, three white feet, half moon on face, wire cut on left hind leg; both shod in front. W. A. McCann, 16, 45, 34.

Strathcona, Alta.—One red cow, rising three years old, short tail, ends of horns sawed off, no brand; also one bay horse colt, rising three years old, no brand. W. C. Tuttle.

Wawanesa, Man.—One white gelding, weight about 1,000 lbs., obliterated brand on hip. D. Stevenson, 8, 7, 17.



**\$10** will buy CARTER'S Wire Fence Machine complete with reel, stretcher, epilic and staple puller. Machine makes all kinds of farm fences of any height or strength, using barbed, cable or coil steel wire. Some of our customers have built four miles of fence for their own use. Coil Steel Wire Nos. 9 and 12, \$4 per cwt. Ratchets 10c each. **FRED. SMITH, Brandon, Man.**



**FREE**    
**SOMETHING NEW.** Earn this handsome and reliable polished nickel Watch, with ornamented edge, hour, minute and seconds hands, and genuine American lever movement, by selling only 1 doz. beautifully finished full-sized Cabinet Photographs of King Edward VII, and 1 doz. of Queen Alexandra at 10c. each. Most people buy both. They are going like wildfire. Write for Photos. Sell them, return the money, and we send this Watch, postpaid. **THE ART CO., Box 814, TORONTO**

## THE WESTERN CANADIAN HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$500,000

JOS. CORNELL, Sec. and Manager.

Many farmers who would not think of contracting to buy an implement or other article of merchandise until satisfied as to its quality, probable utility and price, have been contracting for Hail Insurance of uncertain quality and cost. Their disappointment leads to condemnation of Hail Insurance generally. Might as well condemn all bridges over a stream because one has proved unsafe. The insurance sold by this Company and its ability to pay losses in full are open to inspection, and prices are marked in plain figures.

# Argentine Flax for Seed.

We are importing a quantity of Flax from the Argentine Republic to be sold for seed this spring. Home-grown Flax being so much damaged by weather last fall, farmers ought to be careful to procure good seed this year. Where it only takes half a bushel of Flax to seed an acre, the extra expense of imported seed is nothing.

Argentine Flax sown in North Dakota last year yielded five bushels per acre more than native seed, and ripened a week earlier.

Flax is a better-paying crop than wheat, besides giving the farmer a diversity of crops.

Don't risk all on one crop. Try some Flax.

FOR PRICES APPLY TO

**GRAIN EXCHANGE,**  
**WINNIPEG.**

**THE NORTHERN ELEVATOR CO.**

# The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

## THE STOVOL COMPANY.

Proprietors,

COR. McDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET,  
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscription to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 15c. a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.

All advertisements estimated on the Nonpareil line—12 lines to an inch. A column contains 150 lines.

Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of this paper to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements, as advertisers often advertise different things in several papers.

### LETTERS

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

### LOOK AT YOUR SUBSCRIPTION LABEL.

When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment, it might not give the correct date—the type-setting machine may make an error and the proof not be corrected before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

Look at the date label now. Are you in arrears? Are you "paid up" to the end of 1901? The label will tell you. If in arrears, please renew promptly.

Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.

WINNIPEG, APRIL 5, 1901.



## SPECIAL SEED PRODUCTION.

The demand there is every spring for first-class seed grain points out that there is great opportunity along this line for good men all over the country. Good seed will always be in demand and the farmer who will take the necessary pains to select good seed and work steadily for results will reap a good harvest.

The soil as a prime factor must be taken into account. That on a substratum of shale, as it crops up in the Pembina Mountains, or strong clay like that tributary to Indian Head, is the ideal soil foundation for an enterprise of this sort. The nearer the land can be got to its virgin quality, so much the better, but land in good heart after grass is almost as good. Manure, natural or artificial, should not come in if the soundest kind of seed is wanted.

Having got the land, the man on top of it should be equally strong and sound. We have here and there through the west, especially in horticulture, men of the right stamp, but in

grain growing there is a wide field for successful work by clear thinking, observing men, who will start on the right lines. We have room for a score of them. In politics nobody can guess who will be top dog a dozen years hence, but the man who will set himself to grow only the best and purest seed will only be coming to his kingdom when the successful politician is perhaps thrown on the scrap heap. Over at Park River in North Dakota there is a farmer who can sell all his spare Blue stem wheat as seed at double its commercial value, just because he has put the right kind of care into the business. For one thing, he never had a head of smut, or if he did it had a very short lease of life. He keeps a separator of his own that never goes off the farm, and therefore smut doctoring is of no account with him. Near Ottawa there is a farmer of the same stamp.

We want a score such men between the Rockies and the Red River and we can afford to make it worth their while to give attention to the work of seed selection, seed that can be guaranteed pure and true to name. This year we are buying no end of oats from Edmonton. Next year we will have a new brood of foul seeds bred from that seed that will prove far more emphatic testimony in favor of pure seed than any that can be presented in these pages.

A bushel of hand picked seed is expensive to start with, but if sown on clean, sound land for three or four years its progeny will be worth enough to pay tenfold for the time and trouble spent on the parent stock. We throw out the hint now because there is time enough yet before seeding can be done for a few good men to turn the thing over in their own mind, and, let us hope, be led to make a trial of the suggestion.

## HONEST DAIRYING.

Progressive dairying has an uphill battle to fight all over the world. Fine work in the making of butter and cheese is not learned in a hurry, even by those who are most willing to learn. The failures due to ignorance and carelessness are every day events. But the worst faults of all are those due to trickery and downright dishonesty in the milk supply. One great difficulty in placing the blame for this fault is the wide difference in the quality of the milk as it comes from the cow. There is a wide range in the milk product of different breeds and from different animals of the same breed at different seasons and different stages of their milk production. For these reasons which are well known to every one acquainted with practical dairying, it is sometimes a difficult matter to decide whether it is the defect in the cow or the dishonesty of her owner that is to blame for low quality in the milk itself. Happily there is now no uncertainty as to the accuracy of the methods by which the actual quality of the milk is ascertained, and the only point left to grapple with is the source of the low quality when it has been so tested.

In most civilized countries the law, national or local, now decides what is a fair test for commercial milk, whether supplied to the factory or for household consumption, and Manitoba has now a statutory standard to which the buyer can in every case refer. Here as elsewhere there will be some to complain that the standard is sometimes oppressive. This objection can be most effectually met by a reference to an article in the dairy columns of this issue, from which it can be seen that the standard arrived at for Britain, after most careful investigation, is one-half per cent. higher in total solids than that just fixed for Manitoba and one quarter per cent. higher for butter fat. In the British standard any shortage in quality is to be taken as presumptive proof of fraud, till the contrary is proved by actual test of the cows

themselves. The statute in the case of Manitoba is safeguarded by the proviso that the Dairy Superintendent is the man who must begin prosecution and he can be depended on to test the cows before any prosecution is started. That there is need for such law cannot be questioned. There is little room to doubt that some retailers and a few patrons of cheese factories are guilty in this respect, and the new statute which we publish as a whole on another page is well adapted to deal with all such cases. This statute has our hearty approval, for it is in harmony with that of other provinces of the Dominion and numerous states of the Union to the south of us.

## TRUSTS.

It is interesting to follow the abortive attempts made by the various state legislatures across the line to grapple with the combine octopus. No law has yet been framed and is ever likely to be enacted which will satisfactorily control the operations of the huge combinations formed in order to extort higher profits from a long suffering public. Competition is usually regarded as the life of trade, but the whole tendency of capital nowadays is to strangle it. Doubtless the trust forming movement will proceed on its way unmolested by human laws and human contrivances, until patience becomes exhausted and anarchy solves the problem—or state ownership according to Bellamy.

The Standard Oil monopoly is still with us, ruling railways and governments with an iron hand. Oil is now sold in Canada at twice the retail price in the United States. With a nominal capital of one million, which is generally admitted to represent only an actual capital of a paltry two hundred thousand dollars paid up, this huge monstrosity has paid in dividends, in less than six years, one hundred and seventy millions, before 1899. Canadians pay annually over two millions four hundred thousand dollars more for their oil than it would cost at the United States rate per gallon!

Is there any limit to the extortions of unscrupulous capitalists? If this money went into the pockets of some Canadian millionaire, who would disgorge a portion of his ill-gotten gains on educational or charitable objects, the position might be bearable, but even that consolation is denied us, and the Canadian people go on filling the coffers of the Rockefellers, with no sign of relief on the political horizon.

—It is reported from Calgary that Fred Cudahy, of the Cudahy Packing House of Omaha, is interested in a proposal to put up a large packing house at Calgary. This is what the west wants.

—The breeding of horses for army remounts is being vigorously taken up in New Zealand. The same progressive colony is also bringing into force a new inspection act against shipping out inferior beef, mutton and butter. The object in this case is to secure and maintain a first-class outside reputation for high quality in all they export.

—At the annual meeting of the Central Assiniboia Agricultural Society J. W. Miller suggested that prizes be offered for the best amateur judging. In this connection it was pointed out that the appointed judges could show and explain before the grand stand where in the amateur judges were at fault. Variety is the spice of life and an amateur judging contest would be a drawing card. Give it a trial or two, and see what there is in it.

—A strong effort is being made in several parts of Assiniboia to have the question of government hail insurance brought before the Legislature at Regina. In many places the agricultural

societies, at their institute meetings, passed resolutions calling on the Government to pass some system of Government hail insurance whereby farmers would be paid for losses.

—To meet the difficulty caused by the unsatisfactory germination of western seed oats the C. P. R. offers the following very low rate for seed oats from all C. P. R. and Grand Trunk points to Manitoba. To Winnipeg, 34c., Portage la Prairie, 35c., and Brandon 36c. per 100 pounds. This rate will be in effect until April 30th.

—At Carman the other day a man was fined \$5 for illegally shooting a dog and assessed \$10 for the value of the dog, with costs, the total bill being \$22.60. The fowls of a neighbor had been hunted and killed by dogs and this one was caught in the act. But there is another way to get justice than the one employed in this case. Though the temptation to execute summary justice on idle dogs is very great, there is no doubt that such a course is illegal.

—By a recent arrangement made between the Canadian and U. S. postal authorities there will be a considerable reduction in the cost of postal orders passing between the two countries. Instead of such orders being available at only about 4,000 offices, there will be 30,000 opened to this class of business. The new international rate will be as follows: On orders up to \$5, three cents; over \$5 and up to \$10, six cents; over \$10 and up to \$30, ten cents; over \$30 and up to \$50, fifteen cents; over \$50 and up to \$75, twenty-five cents; and over \$75 and up to \$100, thirty cents. The limit for a single money order is \$100. The lower rates and extended facilities are bound to produce a great increase in the amount of business done between the two countries.

# Eat and Run.

There isn't a man who would be seen running through the street munching a piece of pie. Why not? Because it would mean dyspepsia and stomach trouble? Not at all; but because it wouldn't look well. As a matter of fact many a business man snatches a lunch in such a hurry that he might as well take it on the run. That is one reason for the prevailing "stomach trouble" among men of business.

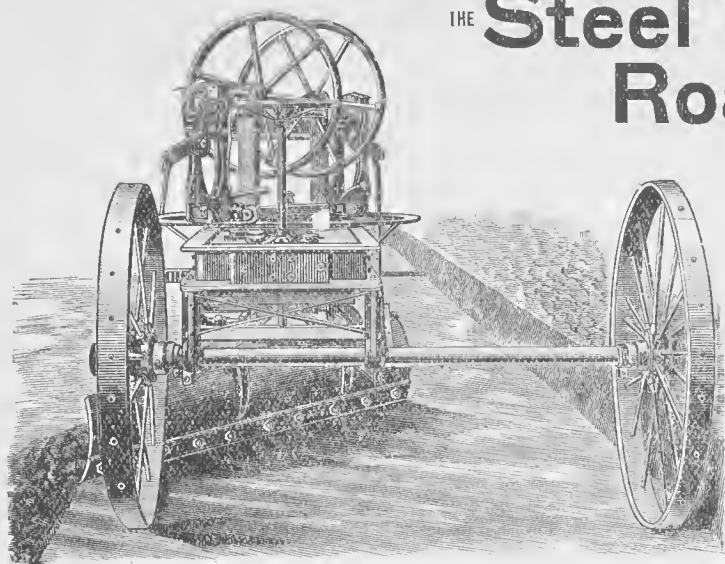
There is a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It is Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The worst cases of dyspepsia and catarrh of the stomach have been cured by this medicine. It cures where all other means have failed to cure.

"I took two bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for stomach trouble," writes Clarence Carnes, Esq., of Taylorsville, Loudoun Co., Va. "It did me so much good that I didn't take any more. I can eat most anything now. I am so well pleased with it I hardly know how to thank you for your kind information. I tried a whole lot of things before I wrote to you. There was a gentleman told me about your medicine, and how it had cured his wife. I thought I would try a bottle of it. Am now glad I did, for I don't know what I would have done if it had not been for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery."

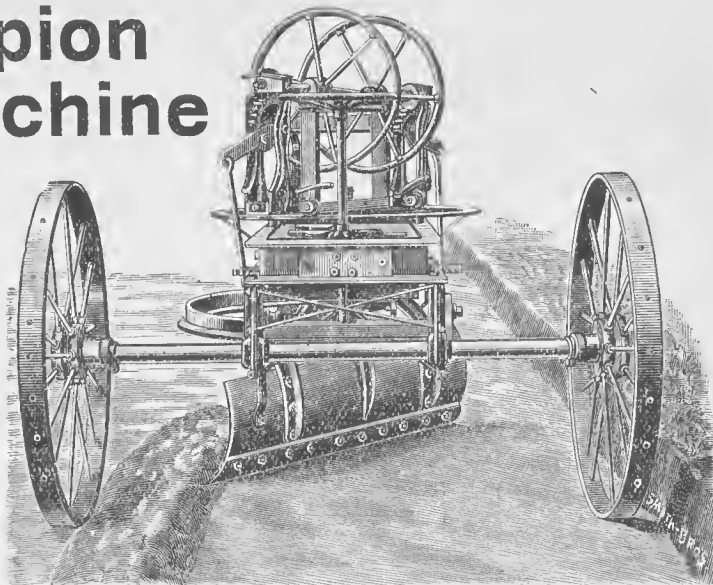


Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness. They stimulate the sluggish liver, and cleanse the system of impurities. They should always be used with "Golden Medical Discovery" when there is need of a laxative.

# THE Steel Champion Road Machine



The  
Simplest  
Strongest  
and  
Best.



Moving Earth to Road Centre.

Moving Earth on to Roadway.

The Steel Champion is the King of Road Graders—has no equal. Write for Catalogue.

## The Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, Man.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

### ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

#### Promissory Note.

Subscriber, Oxbow, Assa.: "1. Does a note become outlawed after running any certain length of time? 2. If so, how long does it take? 3. Does part payment of either principal or interest renew a note?"

Answer—1. Yes. 2. Six years after the cause of action arose. 3. Yes.

#### Contract of Sale.

Farmer, Norris, Man.: "A gave B Co. an order for a set of weighing scales, the price being \$47.50, on time. Since giving the order and the scales having been received, I find I can get the same scales in Brandon at a hardware store for \$35. 1. Can B Co. hold me good for said order, there being no notes signed, and I having refused to pay said amount? 2. Can a company sue for an order given for machinery?"

Answer—1. Yes. 2. Yes.

#### Bridges.

Subscriber, Reston, Man.: "A certain municipality has notices on all its bridges, which read: 'Traction engines are prohibited from crossing this bridge. Owners of other engines and heavy vehicles may cross at the owner's risk.' Is this legal? If so, how shall I cross those creeks, there being no other means of crossing? If not, how shall I proceed in order to have the council build or repair those already existing?"

Answer—1. A municipality has the power to pass a by-law for regulating the driving on public bridges and for the preventing of dangerous driving thereon. 2. The municipality is responsible for the repair of public bridges.

#### Wife's Separate Estate.

Trouble, Killarney, Man.: "When we were first married I kept a boarder, and out of the money which I earned I bought two cows. My husband always said they were mine. But I let him sell a calf, and last year he gave a chattel mortgage on them, which is not lifted yet. The cows now number five, with a yearling heifer and three spring calves. About six years ago my husband went into partnership with a man for an animal. It did not prove satisfactory, so against my husband's wishes the partner took the animal back and left it without getting the note. So the man he bought it from went through some proceedings and got judgment on the partner's farm. He then declared they would never get it out of him. Now, will you please tell me how I can get

my stock so that they cannot take it. My husband has paid very nearly all his share of the note. The other one is well able to pay, but has no stock, sells hay every year, and has his land rented. It seems so unjust to me that if I can hold my cattle for myself and children I would like to do so. My husband also gave me a horse. How can I secure them?"

Answer—You had better place your case before a lawyer, as it is too complicated to admit of any satisfactory reply being given in this column.

#### Justice of the Peace.

Subscriber, Gilbert Plains, Man.: "1. When I swear out a case of perjury, can a J. P. use his discretion about trying the case or can I compel him to go on with it? 2. Can the J. P. compel me to give security to the extent of \$200? 3. Is it lawful for a J. P. to gamble? 4. My neighbor's dog comes to my place and attacks mine. Can I shoot him, or what must I do to get rid of him?"

Answer—1. The magistrate has only power to discharge or commit for trial, and may take a recognizance to appear later on at the higher court.

2. It is within the discretion of a magistrate to fix the amount of bail.

3. A magistrate may be guilty of gambling.

4. Complaint can be laid before a magistrate respecting a dog that is mischievous with regard to travellers or to horses or cattle or sheep, and the magistrate may deal with the matter in accordance with the statute.

#### Lease of Land.

G.P., Lake Francis, Man.: "1. A leases a piece of land to B for \$24 per year, B to have possession until A sells the land. They quarrel ten months after they make the bargain. Can A compel B to vacate the premises at the end of the first year by giving one month's notice, he not having sold the land? 2. Is a verbal agreement as good when there is a witness as a written one?"

Answer—1. No, if rent is paid and no sale has been effected.

2. An agreement for a lease must be in writing.

#### Herding Cattle.

J. A. F., Stony Beach, Assa.: "I let three head of cattle out to a man to herd for the summer and he lost them. Who is the loser, the man who herded the cattle or myself?"

Answer—Cannot definitely answer, unless we know whether the man to whom you gave the cattle to herd was to receive any remuneration for herding.

#### Note.

A. H., Estevan, Assa.: "Please tell me what to do to secure possession of a note, held by an agent, and for which I sent post office order over three months ago, and have a receipt. I have written to him for note, but can get no answer. Company he represents never had note. Would it be possible for this note to be collected again?"

Answer—Yes, if indorsed away before due date for value, without notice. You had better advertise that the note has been paid.

#### Vicious Dog.

Subscriber, Rounthwaite, Man.: "What mode of procedure will I take to suppress a vicious dog that runs out to the road allowance, endangering the lives of horses and drivers? The owner is very careless about restraining the brute."

Answer—Bring the matter before a justice of the peace under Chapter 4 of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba.

#### Agreement of Sale of Land.

T. R., Clearwater, Man.: "1. Is an agreement of sale of land legal without being registered at the Land Titles office? 2. If a person has an agreement of sale of land, is that as good as a second mortgage? A sold a farm to B and holds a copy of agreement, but has no mortgage. Could B put a mortgage on said land for some other debt?"

Answer—1. Yes. 2. Question not explicit enough to answer. 3. Yes, subject to A's rights.

#### Roads.

H. C., Dauphin, Man.: "1. We are on the extreme west side of our municipality and on the north side of the Wilson river. We have no road to our market town (even though we ford the river) without crossing our neighbor's property. Can we compel the municipal council to give us a road? 2. If not, can the municipal council collect taxes and make us buy our own road out to the King's highway?"

Answer—1. No, as it is discretionary with and not obligatory upon a municipal council to open a road allowance, and the fact that a by-law has been passed does not create such an obligation. You might persuade the council to pass the necessary by-law to the opening of the road, and when passed it is altogether likely the work will be done. 2. No.

#### Hay Cutting.

Subscriber, Yorkton, Assa.: "1. If a settler cuts hay on Government land without a permit and removes it on to his own land, can any action be taken against him. 2. A cuts hay on unsurveyed land and B comes along and claims the hay for the reason that he has cut thereon former seasons. Can B claim the hay?"

Answer—1. It lies with the Government to take action, if they may be so advised. 2. As between A and B, A has the better title to the hay.

#### Interest.

Agricola, Butterfield, Man.: "What is the most interest a merchant can charge on over-due accounts, there being no note signed nor any understanding whatever as to interest?"

Answer—No interest in your case can be collected, because before you can be entitled to interest you must show (1) an express contract for interest, or (2) that the nature of the claim is such that the contract can be implied, or (3) that the debt is payable by virtue of a written instrument, or (4) that there was a demand with notice that interest would be claimed under statute.

#### Water Outlet—Statute Labor.

D. C. S., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "Can I oblige my neighbor to open a ditch across his farm to drain water from my land, his land being lower than mine and sloping toward a creek? Part of his land, through which the ditch would have to be cut is higher than my land. 2. Between what ages is a man liable for statute labor in Alberta? Is a non-resident land owner liable for statute labor?"

Answer—1. No. 2. Everybody assessed upon the assessment roll shall be liable to perform statute labor.

#### Possession of Cattle.

M. S., Bruxelles, Man.: "A sold four head of cattle to B and received \$7 on them and also received written instructions to deliver them on a certain day. He delivered the cattle, but B was not there to receive them, so he took them home and fed them for two weeks. 1. Can B take possession of the cat-

tle now? 2. A wants \$10 for their feed, but B will not give it. Can A force B to pay him a reasonable amount for feed and care? 3. Has A the right to sell the cattle again?"

Answer—1. Yes, subject to any reasonable claim A may have for keep and maintenance. 2. Yes. 3. Yes, but he had better tender cattle to B again, stating his claim, and informing him that he will sell by auction to the highest bidder in order to realize his lien if not paid at once.

#### Mortgage Payments.

R.K., Minnedosa, Man.: "A purchases farm from B and gives mortgage for balance not paid at time of purchase. 1. Whose duty is it to attend to registration of subsequent payments made upon the mortgage? 2. If A's, what steps are necessary to such registration?"

Answer—There is no way by which mere payments can be registered, nor is it necessary as a matter of protection. When final payment is made, tender discharge and register same and get mortgage.

#### Hail Insurance.

A. C. Belmont, Mau.: "In the spring of 1899 I took out a policy for \$800 in the Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Co. During the summer I sustained a loss of \$47.50, but they only sent me \$5.63. On July 6, 1900, I returned my policy and told them I would withdraw from the company. My policy was returned to me with instructions that I was still a member and that I should have withdrawn before May 1st. They agreed to pay my loss before December 1st, but did not do so. Had they paid my loss according to agreement, I would have withdrawn in proper time. Can they compel me to keep my agreement with them when they did not keep theirs with me?"

Answer—This is purely a matter of contract, and without seeing same we cannot give any satisfactory answer. You had better consult a lawyer with all your papers.

#### Lien on a Cow.

Subscriber, Weyburn, Assa.: "A brings a cow to B's place to be wintered. In the meantime C receives a lien note on cow for work done by him on A's place. C wants the cow, but will not pay B for keep, and A refuses to pay, as he says the cow is no longer his property. No agreement was made between A and C as to paying for wintering, although C knew that the cow had been left at B's place. Who shall pay B?"

Answer—The principle of lien does not apply; a lien must be accompanied by an actual or constructive possession which C did not have. If A has actually sold the animal to C, then C can claim it, subject to B's rights under his contract with A.

—A scheme is on foot now to unite all the railways in the United States under one management.

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## Poultry vs. Cows.

Poultry interests are growing in this country and particularly in Ontario, where the influence of the demands of the British market is being felt. But the profits to be derived from hens must not be overlooked by western farmers. Poultry raising offers a splendid opportunity to many a boy and girl on the farm to make money and also to those in villages. A small plot will accommodate quite a flock and the returns are simply wonderful. The pig probably returns a larger profit for the food consumed than can be obtained from sheep or cattle, but the hen beats the pig.

A writer, in an American poultry journal, who has kept more than 1,000 hens each year for five years, compares the possible and probable profits of keeping cows as against hens. He estimates that 2,000 hens, good but not fancy bred, would cost about the same as 20 cows. A cow barn in his county in N. Y. State would cost \$1,500 to \$2,000 and the same money would build equally as good hen houses on the separate colony plan. Allowing 40 hens to a colony he would have to have 50 houses and this would allow him \$30 to \$40 for each house.

He allows for feeding the cows one and one-half tons of hay \$18, pasturing five months \$7.50, and one ton of grain \$18, a total of \$43.50 per cow, and \$870 for 20 cows. He finds by actual experience that it costs about 65 cents a year to feed a hen, or \$1,300 for 2,000 hens, \$425 more than for the cows.

But what are the cash returns? He has had one hen lay 230 eggs in a year, but he puts such a hen in the class with cows that produce 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. of milk a year, as not easy to be found or to be bought at low prices. He thinks not every farmer could pick up a herd of 20 cows that would yield a product worth \$60 a year, or \$1,200 for the 20 cows. He then places the probable yield at 8 to 10 dozen eggs in a year. For five years his egg product from 1,000 hens has never been less than \$1.50 per hen in a year, selling at 18 to 20 cents a dozen, although many of his hens are kept until five or six years old. This then would be an income from eggs alone of \$3,000 from 2,000 hens, or \$1,980 more than from the 20 cows, and after taking out the \$425 extra feed, a profit of \$1,375 more than that made on the cows.

His method of feeding is an unusual one, as his birds have corn constantly by them in boxes which were filled automatically from a bin holding a month's supply. Mash rich in what the corn lacked, nitrogen and organic matter, was also kept in troughs all of the time, taking care not to mix enough at any time to have it get sour. The hens made a balanced ration to suit themselves. He was by this plan able to mix the food and distribute in the troughs for over 2,000 fowls, including the young stock, in two hours' work in a day, and he thinks if he had them all in one long building with a hallway along the back side, and a car in which to carry food, eggs, etc., he could care for 4,000 hens without help. He claims that this is "a story from real life," and the results of his own experience. It certainly contains some ideas not in accordance with the usual teachings of poultry papers and poultry writers.

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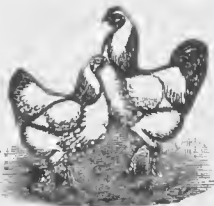
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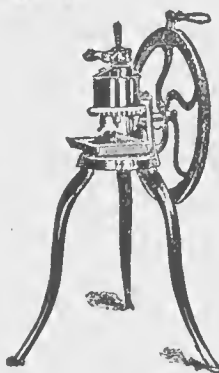
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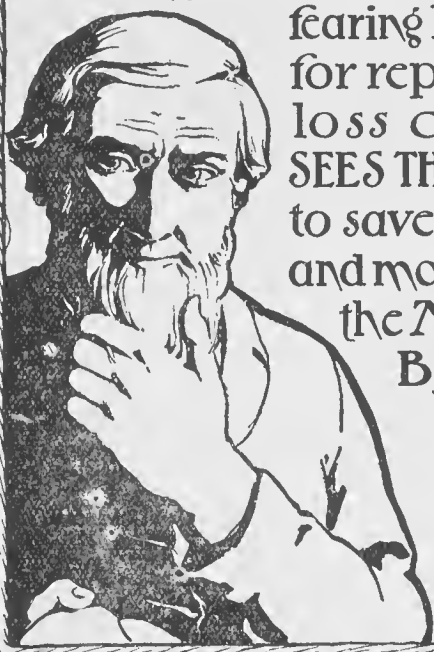
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## Excelsior Cement.

Farmer, Lyons, Man.: "I would be obliged very much to know if you are acquainted with or have the knowledge of the cement plant now being worked at Arcola, Man. Does this firm intend putting cement on the market this summer. Who is the present manager?"

Answer—In this issue will be found the advertisement of this cement, which is made at Arnold—not Arcola. The price is \$2 a barrel at the works, and it will be on the market shortly. The first of it will be ready in a few days.

## Horse Feed.

G. H. Walton, Reaburn, Man.: "How would a mixture of oats, bran and shorts, in equal proportions, do as a feed for horses working hard, one and one-half gallons being given at a feed? If you do not like this mixture, can you recommend a cheaper feed than oats for the coming summer? If you object to feeding horses on shorts, on what grounds do you do so?"

Answer—Shorts and bran alone are inclined to cause a hard-working horse to scour. This is the greatest objection to them. At the North Dakota Experiment Station bran and shorts, equal parts by weight, were fed against an equal weight of oats, to twelve horses and mules for a period of one month. The amount of work given in each case was about the same, and in all cases the bran and shorts maintained the horses as well as the oats. In palatability the oats have the advantage. If you mix the feed you propose by weight, equal parts, it would be safer than by measure. Once having weighed it, you could then measure it. Ground grain is always better fed with a little damp chaff or cut hay.

## Granary Weevil.

Subscriber, Morden, Man.: Enclosed find sample of wheat as found in the centre of a 200-bushel bin. The wheat graded No. 2 hard when sold. What kind of parasite is it? Will it affect the growing crop if sown as seed? It has not destroyed the germ, as I tested it and found that it grew all right.

Answer—The sample sent contained no insect, but is apparently the work of a grain weevil, or more properly a granary weevil. Such weevils were at work here and there through the province last fall, perhaps on account of the very hot summer, but nothing is to be feared from them, as the mature insect cannot stand our severe cold winters. You have nothing to fear from the weevil until the grain is in the granary again, and not likely then if you thoroughly clean it out in the meantime.

## Owner of Cattle.

J. S. Lunder, Man.: "In your Feb 5th issue, in answer to a question headed 'Cattle Owner,' you state that after animals are bought and money paid on bargain, the buyer sustains loss if they die before delivery. I have always heard the contrary. For instance: A cattle dealer buys some cattle off a farmer and pays a deposit on them, and the contract between the parties is that the farmer is to deliver his cattle to the dealer at a certain place on a certain date, and there get the balance of his money. Now, if the farmer cannot bring all the cattle to such a place at the time contracted for, either for the reason that some have died or run away from him, or for any other cause, the cattle dealer certainly will not pay for anything that is not delivered in good shape, unless he is compelled by law."

Answer—The contention advanced by J. S. is correct. The case he brings up is not merely a contract of sale, but a contract of "sale and delivery," of which the seller has not completed his share till the cattle are put into the hands of the purchaser. The custom of the trade has got to be clearly understood as between seller and buyer. This deposit of so much per head is made to bind the bargain, and the full and final payment is understood to be made when the full number agreed for are actually delivered. No other mode of doing business could be operated in such a country as this, where one or more beasts may be lost, or not collectable when the day for delivery arrives. The seller understands quite well that he will not be paid for such strays, and the payment he has received to account is put to the credit of the purchaser on the day of settlement. If the lost animal turns up it is looked on by both parties to the deal as the property of the seller, the buyer foregoing his prospective profit and all interest in the animal rather than wrangle over it. If the contract is a written one, for sale and delivery, both parties to the deal understand what it means, and there is never any trouble at the settlement. No other rule could be followed in a new country like this where stock may be out of the owner's sight for several

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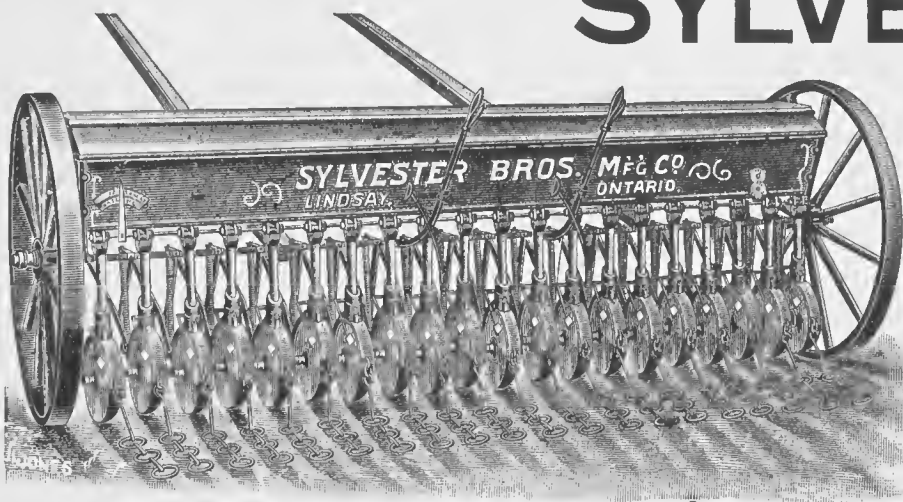
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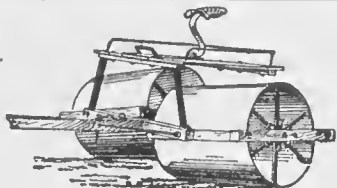
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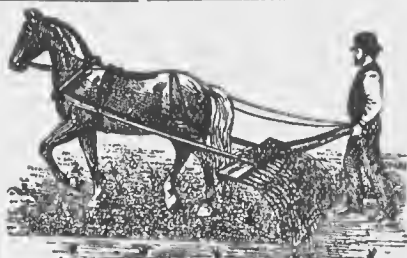


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months at a time and only collected when the time for delivery to the buyer has come. There is another side to this question. It is possible that the original owner may have in defiance of his contract sold part of the stock for a bigger price, and be scheming to escape his contract on the plea that the cattle cannot all be found. In that case the honest buyer has good ground for an action for damages, but he seldom does so, because his time is too valuable to waste over such disputes, and he can make more money by buying more cattle than wrangling over a few head purchased from one tricky man. But a tricky seller can only play that trick once, and he soon gets branded as a trickster to be shunned by honorable dealers.

But, while the local practice of making contracts for sale and delivery on conditions well understood, if not always plainly and fully written out, is as our correspondent shows, the law—as interpreted by the highest English authority—is quite explicit on this point. We quote:

In the absence of any express terms to the contrary, a transfer to the purchaser of the right of the property in the thing sold is naturally accompanied by a transfer of the risk of loss, so that if between the time of the making of the bargain and the delivery, the thing sold is consumed or destroyed, without any neglect or want of care for its preservation on the part of the seller, the loss is the loss of the purchaser, and he may be compelled to pay the price, although he can never have the thing for which he agreed to pay it.

### English Paper in Cuba.

Subscriber, Deloraine: "Where can I get a good weekly newspaper printed in English in the Island of Cuba? What is the cost of its yearly subscription?"

Answer—According to the latest newspaper directory to hand there are no English weeklies published. The Citizen and the Herald, both English dailies, are published at Havana. Subscription price is \$6 and \$9 per year.

### Re Hail Insurance.

Mixed Farmer, Newdale, Man.: "I hope myself and others are not encroaching too much on your valuable space re hail insurance. I feel myself constrained to say something in reply to Mr. Fred Obee and Mixed Farmer, Bueiah, in your issue of March 20. Mr. Obee wishes to know why should a man be compelled to insure his crop against hail? Now, this compulsion is something that is very often kicked against. If we let our farms become overrun with noxious weeds, the powers that be will compel us to eradicate them for the benefit of our neighbors. The bachelor is compelled to pay taxes to educate his neighbor's children. In fact, we pay taxes for our own and the public good. If a person allows his crop to be destroyed by hail and will not insure it and pauperizes himself, he is surely a nuisance to the community. The reasons that we insure against hail is because it is entirely beyond our control; all the damage wind storms will do is to shell over-ripe grain. If we insure that, it will encourage carelessness at harvest time; to insure against frost will encourage late seeding; our present scientific methods will combat grasshoppers. The present methods of insurance are certainly too expensive. With a Government system, why, no one would miss it and the benefit it would do the community would far exceed the cost. It will never do the farmers harm as bail is entirely beyond control. Does hail not injure the mixed farmer? I have seen it so bad that there was little or nothing left for man or beast. Of course I am pleased to say that such instances are not common. Re drought—a fair crop is generally reaped when the land has been well prepared, hence insurance against drought would encourage more careless farming. Our district is subject to frost, but I never hear a kick. In fact, wheat is only grown in small quantities, but it is as good a mixed farming district as can be found in the province. Still, every one is interested in hail insurance, and we all work twelve months instead of six. So I hope Mixed Farmer will be able to see that I am not one of those kicking wheat farmers. Why should the wheat farmer be compelled to feed stock if he cannot make it pay?"

### Dehorning.

Alex. Campbell, Bois-Sevain, Man.: "I will give my experience in dehorning cattle for the benefit of your readers. I have tried the clippers at one and two years old and older, and I find that a stick of caustic potash is a long way ahead of them. I have cows six years old that had their horns taken off with caustic potash and they do not fight a bit more than those that were dehorned with the clippers; in fact, the calves and cows all lie down close together, drink together and cannot hurt anything. The operation is quite simple. As soon as you can feel the button on the calf's head, clip the hair off about the size of a 10-cent piece, wet the caustic and rub around the horns with it till the skin comes off and you will have no more trouble."

Note—Care has to be taken not to get so much caustic on that it will run down into the calf's eyes. Better apply it several times than get too much on at once.

### Renting on Shares.

Subscriber, Roland, Man.: "Kindly give me the terms on which a farm is usually rented on shares. It is a good farm for mixed farming, with still about 40 or 50 acres unbroken; all fenced, and plenty of good water. If one is renting the cultivated land, should they not have something also for the uncultivated, as the tenant has the privilege of raising stock on the farm."

Answer—The usual rule is where the owner of the land puts in stock and implements and seed that he takes two-thirds of everything. If the man who rents the place supplies the stock and implements, then he is entitled to the two-third share and the owner of the land to one-third. Where a dairy herd is kept, and consequently a large portion of the land may be in hay and grass, then the proceeds of the creamery or cheese factory are also divided, as well as the increase in the herd. In other cases the half of all the grain grown is given and no share of the stock taken. All depends on the arrangement at the time the bargain is made. Usually the acreage to be sown each year is stipulated. If the unbroken land is to be broken up, then the portion broken should be treated separately, i. e., the breaker should have the first crop for the breaking, but that, too, is a matter of agreement.

### A Moving Pen for Pigs.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "I have read with interest 'Grazing Sheep by Electricity' in the Feb. 5th issue of your paper. It brought to mind a method tried and approved by a farmer in Manitoba, which might be of use to others. The farmer wished to give his pigs the benefit of green feed but had no pasture suitable. He made a square pen of boards, arranged on four old 'cast-off' wheels. In this he put the pigs. He had to feed and water as usual, but as the pen was out on the grass, they had the benefit of that also. As well as other feed, he scattered barley over the grass. Part of this the pigs picked up and part they tramped down. After the pen had been in this spot a few days it was easily shoved (on account of the wheels) the width of itself, and left there for another term, fed as before, not forgetting the barley. By the time the pen had traveled around, the barley tramped in by the pigs at the start, was up and ready for cropping off. So the pen with its occupants was moved to the starting point and journeyed over the same ground again, eating green barley this time instead of grass. This, I think, would be a good thing for calves, sheep or pigs."

### Neat's Foot Oil.

N. W. T., Brandon, Man.: "Would it pay me to make Neat's foot oil where I can obtain three feet from beasts daily? How should I go about it? What is the oil worth when made? I have a good steam feed cooker, and fuel is cheap."

Answer—If you do not know more about the business than your letter indicates, we would advise you to leave it alone. The demand for Neat's foot oil is small at best.

### Hail Insurance.

Richard Bowen, Carleton Place, thinks that farmers would be saved a great deal of loss and annoyance if a 5-cent assessment were levied on every acre of crop in Manitoba and the Territories to cover the losses and have them valued by reliable local men. So do we, but unfortunately the legislature of Manitoba thinks differently and has dropped the bill. Grain growers in the Territories should bring the matter to the notice of their members till they can be got to see that the farmers want such a measure. Stay with it if you want it.

### Summer-Fallowing the Garden.

Enquirer, Thornhill, Man.: "Some time ago there were letters from two of your subscribers on 'The Garden for the Farm,' which were very entertaining and instructive. On one point, however, I do not agree with them. That is, that it is unnecessary to summer fallow for the garden, to keep it well hoed and all weeds pulled, and the land will be reasonably clean. In theory this is all right, but the practice is more difficult. I find, about haying and harvest time, weeds are 'getting in their best licks' preparing for next season's campaign, peeping through the citron and cucumber vines and around the currant bushes. The best results I ever had were from summer fallowing. The third week of July, and if no rain comes from then till well along to the last of August, the land will be pretty free of weeds and 'grubs,' or, I suppose they should be called cut-worms. And this brings me to what I should like to hear from some of your readers. Is there any way of preparing the land with lime or salt, that will keep the grubs from devouring the green things as they peep through (of course, they are welcome to eat all the pigweed), and, if there be, how much to apply per acre, and should it be harrowed in? I have seen land that became grown up with weeds, badly infested with cut-worms the next season, and as a general thing, timothy summer fallow, which will be plowed late in July, is free the next season."

Answer—We think with you that summer fallowing is a most necessary part of garden cultivation. But it is very unlikely that any such application as you name will prevent grubs. If there are no weeds on that summer fallow at the time the parent moths want to deposit their eggs, it is most likely they will carry them elsewhere. Timothy roots not being a promising diet for the larvae of these moths, their instinct will lead them to select a more favorable breeding ground. A wrap of paper round the stems of plants when planting is one way to ward off cut worms.

### A Financial Problem.

J. S. L., Rapid City, Man.: "If farmers in 1899 and other years barely made a living and paid expenses at an average of 53 cents a bushel for wheat running at an average of twenty bushels to the acre, how are they to live and pay expenses on the wheat crop of 1900 at an average of seven bushels to the acre and an average price of 58 cents a bushel? And, further, if it costs, say, \$5 an acre

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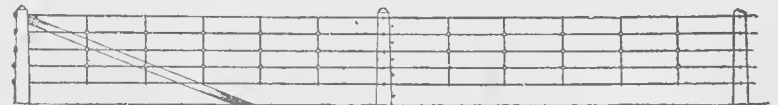
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to grow and take care of wheat, or, in other words, ten bushels to the acre at 50 cents a bushel out of a crop of 20 bushels to the acre, why was wheat not worth \$1 to \$1.25 a bushel last fall, when the average crop of Manitoba was less than eight bushels to the acre, if not for the fact that the wheat market is in the hands of a huge combine of grain merchants? There were no heavy crops of wheat anywhere on this planet to make up for the shortage. If you are not interested financially in the grain market, I wish you would call attention to this outrage on your patrons."

Answer—The crop of 1900 was certainly a most disappointing one, and much of it was grown at a loss. But it is a mistake to think that the very moderate prices got here for last year's crop were due to combines among the buyers. There was an impression last fall that scarcity or a continental war would raise the price of wheat, and speculators, acting on that impression, bought freely, so raising prices for a while. But our very last market report shows that the world's visible supply is to-day much greater with wheat at 76 cents at Chicago than two years ago, when the same quality of wheat was worth only 66 cents.

#### Sowing Wheat on Stubble Land.

A Subscriber, Holland, Man.: "Do you think it would be advisable to sow wheat on stubble land? It will be a second crop on summer fallow. The land is clean with the exception of a few wild oats. I cannot see much to be gained by plowing this spring, as it seems to me the stubble will protect the young grain from winds and the land is firmer as it is. The grain will be sown with a press drill."

Answer—Where the land is free from foul seeds this style of seeding has been found fairly successful by a good many practical

farmers. Some farmers disc and then sow, the shoe drill being most likely to run among the broken stubble, and if the seed is put in without discing, a small quantity might be sown broadcast and plowed in shallow, just as an experiment. Wheat is one of the very worst crops in which to have wild oats, for, unless pulled when just headed out, every seed of the oats will be shed on the land before the wheat ripens. If you venture to sow wheat in face of this drawback, the stubble should be harrowed to encourage germination in spring or 1902 and fallowed again to try and get rid of them.

#### Cure for Ringworm.

D. S. Sands, The Landing, Man.: "I have noticed several requests for a cure for ringworm on calves. I always use a salve made of sulphur and salted butter. Rub it on good and thick. I have never needed more than two applications for a cure."



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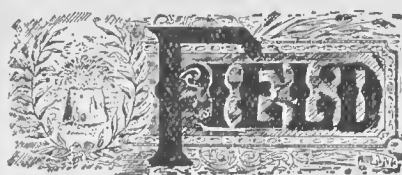


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#### Cultivation Pointers.

By a Qu'Appelle Valley Farmer.

Let me start with my experience in drills. I have a combination drill, hoes and shoes, and have no bother. I take the shoes off and put the hoes on when I want to drill grain in on stubble land, and it works satisfactorily. I put the shoes on when I am going to drill on plowed land. It only takes about half an hour to change it, and I do not think that the whole thing is as expensive as a disc drill, and it is much stronger. I have had no experience with a disc drill myself. I saw a farmer working a shoe drill last spring and doing a good job on plowed land. Some one advised him to try the disc drill, and he did so for half a day. The discs would clog and slide and leave the field sown in streaks. He is using the shoe drill again.

I have seen some farmers doing fall plowing (they call it plowing). I would say it was only rooting the ground up, and then they would leave it unharrowed, thinking that it held more snow when it was rough. As a rule a poor crop followed, and they would try to tell you that fall plowing was no good in this country. I like to plow good and deep in the fall, turning the stubble well under and harrowing it thoroughly. By this plan I have a good solid bed and have the moisture there in the spring. I have had a good decent crop every year. I do a lot of fall plowing, and am seeding in the spring when those farmers are busy harrowing their fall plowing, loosening the ground up and letting it dry out before they can seed it.

I do not think it advisable to plow too deep in the spring, but harrow every day's plowing and you keep the moisture in the ground. Some people will plow three days, and if it is hot weather and high winds the ground dries out very fast, and when they go to harrow it the lumps of earth will not break up and they have to harrow it more times than the man that harrows every day's plowing in the evening, and not as firm a seed bed. I sow two and a half inches deep and find this very satisfactory for spring or fall plowing. My land is a heavy sandy loam. I sow one and a half bushels of good clean wheat per acre.

Summerfallow—I find it best to plow my land twice—first time after I have done seeding in the spring, plow about three inches deep and as soon as the weeds peep through the ground get the harrows to work and harrow every time the weeds show themselves until about the fifteenth day of July, then summerfallow good and deep and turn everything well under, harrowing every day's previous plowing to keep the moisture in. I find it good to kill rosebushes and other weeds; keep the harrows or a cultivator to work and you have all the moisture and a good solid seed bed.

There are people who think that if they have a good crop of pigweed or buckwheat growing a couple of feet high and plow it down, it is a good manure crop. They do not think for a moment that the weeds have taken more strength out of the ground than they will put in when plowed down, and besides, they will keep the ground too open. It don't matter how much you cultivate it, the buckwheat or the pigweed may not be ripe, but there are other weeds that will be, and the seeds lie in the ground until the next spring and then come up and take a lot of strength from the crop. I find by plowing summerfallow the second time that this difficulty is pretty well overcome and the result is a good clean crop. I have used the light harrows to kill weeds in the spring as soon as I could

see them peep out of the ground and again when the wheat is a couple of inches high with good results. I have not tried a weeder and do not know if they would work any more satisfactorily than the harrows.

#### Alarming Seed Tests.

The Farmer has repeatedly expressed doubts of the quality of the seed oats recently imported in large quantities from Northern Alberta. The heavy fall of snow in the middle of harvest was accompanied by a slight frost and all experience has proven that very slight freezing is very bad for the germinating power of oats. A recent test made by the local Government strongly confirms the doubts already expressed by many experienced farmers. Twelve samples of cars from the Calgary and Edmonton line have been tested by Winnipeg florists and found even worse than we expected, the best of the lot making less than 50 per cent. germination. These may be assumed as a fair sample of the seeding value of Alberta oats of fair seeming quality and considering the amount of money spent in the purchase of these oats the case looks very serious. There is a small quantity of really sound oats in Manitoba, but outside of that it looks as if our only chance of safety is in buying from Ontario. There have been further tests since the following were reported by the Department, but with little improvement in the outlook. The plants that did come from the western oats were uneven and weak, while the three first lots below noted made robust and free germination. The following samples sown on March 21 were counted on March 29 and with the results noted below:—

Sample.	Percentage of Seed Germinated.
Shoal Lake.. . . .	83
Pilot Mound.. . . .	91
Ontario .. . . .	90

#### ALBERTA SAMPLES.

Hobbema .. . . .	45
Leduc .. . . .	43
Wetaskiwin .. . . .	40
Calgary .. . . .	40
Lacombe .. . . .	23
Edmonton (a) .. . . .	17
Edmonton (b) .. . . .	12
Innisfail .. . . .	12
Penhold .. . . .	8

As seedtime is close at hand and time for getting tests made at Ottawa short, we strongly urge every one who has bought western oats to test them at home as suggested in last issue of The Farmer, or in damp flannel. This is done by laying a counted lot of the oats, say 50 or 100, in a flat dish on a bit of wet flannel, and covering them with a few more folds of damp flannel. You may take any sound seed you have, such as wheat, and test in the same way, keeping them damp, but not drowned in water. Sound seeds will sprout in a week or less and produce strong sprouts. Poor seed will come slowly and irregularly, if it come at all. But if you have time send a sample to Ottawa also. It will cost you nothing for such samples and letters if addressed Seed Testing Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

#### Agricultural Grants.

In the supplementary estimates brought in by Treasurer Davidson are the following sums:—To the building fund of the Portage la Prairie Agricultural Society, \$2,000; to the Winnipeg Industrial Association, \$1,500 additional; to the Western Agricultural and Arts Association, \$2,000; and for a special building fund, \$750; commission on agricultural education, \$500.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

### Pure Seed Grain.

At a recent meeting of the Neepawa institute, Walter Brydon read a short paper on seed grain, which is practical and pointed. He said:—

Pure seed grain is a thing of great importance and one that is too much overlooked. In passing through the country after the grain is fully headed out, you will see it badly mixed. I refer especially to wheat. Some fields one would consider nearly half bearded wheat. That is not right. Fife wheat is not a bearded variety, and we should try to grow it as pure as possible. If it is the proper thing to have pure bred horses, cattle and pigs, why not have grain also? I believe this country is a great loser by using impure seed. How can we get purer and better seed? One way is by sowing your best grain on good summer fallow and when it is all headed out go through it and cut off all bearded heads or any foreign stuff. Go over the stooks again at harvest time and pick out any heads that are not just right. By this means a pure sample can be got. The three pound bags procurable from the Experimental Farms are very serviceable in getting pure seed, but the process is slow.

By this method of sowing the best seed on the best ground and keeping it separate the necessity of changing seed is done away with. A great many advocate changing seed every few years. I do not believe in it. I have sown the same wheat for 15 years and it is as pure and better than when I got it. Before sowing it should be thoroughly cleaned, and it may need a little extra cleaning this year on account of sprouted grains.

Bluestone should be used every year; the cost is very small when your seed is free of smut. The pickling machines now in use are good at their work, and do it quickly. As to the amount of seed per acre, I find that one and a half bushels is sufficient. Perhaps it would be just as safe to put on a little more this year in case of the seed not being as good as it ought to be.

In discussing Mr. Brydon's paper several additional points were brought out. S. Benson had found inoculation very beneficial. He had got a few bushels of good seed from a distance, grown on a different kind of soil, and mixed one bushel of it with about twenty of his own and the results had each year been satisfactory.

As to the merits of bluestone and formalin for oats and barley, it was the experience of several persons that formalin was best. Bluestone affected the growth, while formalin did not and the latter was more easily handled.

Ed. Note.—The point made by Mr. Benson is a somewhat doubtful one. Wheat is self fertilizing, and though there may be sports and rare cases of inoculation, the proof of inoculation as laid down by Mr. Benson is very uncertain.

### "Agin" Summer-Fallowing.

There was a capital turnout of farmers at Morden to hear Messrs. McKellar and Ring, of Crystal City, at a recent institute meeting. Mr. McKellar gave an illustrated address on "Grasshoppers," of which the few settlers here in 1874 have some very lively recollections still.

Mr. Ring, in speaking of mixed fallowing, took occasion to denounce summer fallowing, which he looks on as a mistake. It cannot help to enrich the land. What it does is to hold moisture and so enable the farmer to still more impoverish the land by taking a few more crops of grain off it. The only sound course is to sow grass whose roots would permeate the soil and bring it back to the same condition as in the old prairie days. When plowed up the roots decay and make the kind of fertility that produces the amber colored 1 hard.

When land was run down so that it would not produce a paying crop of wheat, it was enriching that it want-

ed, and as an aid to this, summer fallowing was good to prepare a moist bed for the grass seed. Land might be so impoverished if cropped with grain too long, that even grass would not grow. No farmer should allow his land to get in that condition. Mr. Ring said that although he had no theory, he had a practice that gave him good satisfaction and that he believed was sound. It was a rotation of crops this way: Timothy as a hay crop for one or two years, pasture two years, wheat one year, oats one year, then barley or wheat one year, and then hay again, and so over the same round, and of all these crops he found the pasture the most profitable. If the timothy was a ragged crop the first year he pastured it the second and took pains to enrich the land by spreading over the pasture all the manure of the barnyard, and while this could be done either in winter or summer, in no other way could better results be realized from a given quantity of manure.

Of his own knowledge he could not state the income value of a cow, but his neighbor had kept record last season and found that he had realized \$33 per cow. The cream was sold to the creamery at Crystal City. There had been some difficulty in getting that

creamery started, but now the people there could not be induced to be without it. The make of butter last year was 40,000 lbs., and this year it would be much larger, as the C. P. R. had made arrangements by which cream could be delivered a hundred miles if needed. Last year the output of the Pilot Mound creamery was 90,000 lbs. And this brought money through the summer months, just when farmers needed it. He was surprised that there

was no creamery in Morden; but it would come—it would have to come, and then farmers here would find the benefit of it, as they did at Crystal City and Pilot Mound.

Note.—Mr. Ring's policy of enriching his timothy sod by treating it with all the manure he can get has been long practiced by good farmers elsewhere. C. E. Ivens, of Virden, advocated it years ago in the columns of The Farmer.

## CHOICE WHEAT LANDS

IN MANITOBA FOR SALE.

Sec.	Tp.	Rg.	Acres.	
NE ¼ 17	10	19	640	Two miles from Brandon, part under cultivation.
NE ¼ 27	14	23	160	This and the next 5 sections are near Hamiota,
13	14	23	640	Chumaw, Oak River and Arden in a full agricul-
30	14	22	640	tural district, well settled. Hamiota has 7
25	14	24	640	elevators, 2 banks, schools, churches and an ac-
31	14	24	640	tive population. These lands were selected 20 years
17	15	24	640	ago and are choice lands for farming purposes.
SE ¼ 3	17	26	160	Near Birtle, fine land.
SW ¼ 25	16	26	160	Near Birtle, fine land.
NE ¼ 3	17	28	160	Opposite Ellice, in the Assiniboine.

Terms very reasonable. Write to

D. O'CONNOR, 83 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario,

Canada's Premier Seed House.

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## SIMMERS' SEEDS

RELIABLE

SPECIAL OFFER of PURE, TRUE, and PROFITABLE



## Vegetable and Flower Seeds

IN FULL SIZED PACKETS YOUR OWN CHOICE

SELECT ANY SEEDS from the LIST BELOW at the FOLLOWING RATES:

Any 45 Packets for \$1.00, postpaid

Any 21 Packets for 50c., postpaid

Any 10 Packets for 25c., postpaid

### VEGETABLES

BEANS—Green Pod Dwarf.  
BEANS—Wax or Butter Dwarf.  
BEANS—Pole Butter.  
BEET—Best Round.  
BEET—Best Long.  
BORECOLE, or Kail.  
CARROT—Shorthorn.  
CARROT—Long Orange.  
CABBAGE—Late Flat.  
CABBAGE—Long Keeper.  
CAULIFLOWER—Main Crop.  
CUCUMBER—For Slicing.  
CUCUMBER—For Pickle.  
CORN—Early.  
CORN—Late.  
CELERY—White Choicest.  
CELERY—Red Early.  
CRESS—Curled.  
LETTUCE—Curley.  
LETTUCE—Heading.  
LEEK—Large Flag.  
MUSKMELON—Earliest and Best.  
WATERMELON—Sweetest.  
CITRON—For Preserve.  
ONION—Large Yellow.

ONION—Best Red.  
ONION—Large White.  
ONION—White Pickling.  
PEPPER—Long Red.  
PARSNIP—Best Long.  
PARSLEY—For Garnishing.  
PUMPKIN—for Pie.  
PEAS—Dwarf Early.  
PEAS—Medium Early.  
PEAS—Sugar.  
SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.  
RADISH—Long Summer.  
RADISH—Round Summer.  
RADISH—Winter.  
SQUASH—Summer Marrow.  
SQUASH—Winter Keeping  
TOBACCO—Hardest Kind.  
TOMATO—Early Large Red.  
TOMATO—Yellow Plum.  
TOMATO—For Preserve.  
TURNIP—White, for Garden.  
TURNIP—Yellow, for Garden.  
TURNIP—Swede, for Garden.  
SAGE.  
SUMMER SAVORY.

AND ONE COPY OF

"Simmers' Vegetable and Flower Garden."

FREE WITH EVERY 50c AND \$1.00 ORDER.

### FLOWERS

ALYSSUM—Sweet.  
ASTER—Tall Mixture.  
ASTER—Dwarf Mixture.  
BALSAM—Carmelia Flowered.  
BARTONIA—Golden.  
CALENDULA, or Eng. Marigold.  
CALIOPSIS—Mixed.  
CANARY BIRD—Climber.  
CANDYTUFT—Best Colors Mixed  
CANDYTUFT—Fragrant White.  
CHRYSANTHEMUMS—Dbl An'l  
DIANTHUS—Indian Pinks.  
DELPHINIUM—Larkspur.  
GAILLARDIA—Large Flowered.  
MARIGOLD—Tall African.  
MARIGOLD—Dwarf French.  
MIGNONETTE—Sweet.

NASTURTIUM—Tall, Mixed.  
NASTURTIUM—Dwarf, Mixed.  
PANSY—Simmers' "Premium"  
PETUNIA—Large, Mixed.  
PHLOX DRUMMONDII—Mixed.  
POPPY SHIRLEY—Mixed.  
POPPY—Carnation Flowered.  
PORTULACA—Single, Mixed.  
SALPIGLOSSIS—Large Flower'g  
SCABIOSA—Tall, Mixed.  
SWEET PEAS—Eckford's Mixed.  
STOCKS—German, 10 weeks.  
SUNFLOWER—Best Double.  
VERBENAS—Mammoth, Mixed.  
ZINNIAS—Double, Mixed.  
WILD GARDEN MIXTURE.

THESE PACKETS ARE OUR REGULAR FULL SIZE 5 and 10 cent PACKETS. You need fear NO HUMBUG. This is a GENUINE and EXCEPTIONAL OFFER. Money refunded if not satisfied. Mark the varieties wanted, cut out this Adv, send it with money and your name and address,

and the seeds will reach you by return mail.

J. A. SIMMERS, Toronto, Ont.

Canada's Premier Seed House.

Canada's Premier Seed House.

# FARM IMPLEMENTS

Binder twine has again advanced in price in the United States.

A shipment of agricultural implements, valued at \$70,000, was recently made from New York City to Bordeaux, France.

Johnston & Stewart, Winnipeg, handle a line of steel and amalgam farm, school and church bells.

Wm. Heath, of the Deering Co., has just returned from a visit to the agencies of the company along the M. & N.W.

J. & E. Brown have purchased the implement business of I. P. Porter at Portage la Prairie, and will carry it on in future.

The Massey-Harris Co. gave their western agents an oyster supper while in the city hospital week.

Judging from appearances just now, the chief business in many a town is the sale of farm implements.

Sylvester Bros. Manufacturing Co., Lindsay, Ont., carry a complete line of the goods of their manufacture at Brandon, Man.

The J. B. Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Guelph, Ont., claim to have the largest factory in Canada in their line.

A. C. McRae, carriage and implement dealer, Winnipeg, is again carrying the Cleveland bicycle this year.

J. F. Templeton has recently been appointed manager for Western Canada of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co.

F. L. Norton, sales manager of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., paid their Winnipeg branch a visit recently.

The David Bradley Manufacturing Co., of Bradley, Ill., contemplate the erection of another large warehouse.

We are credibly informed that D. B. Macleod, late manager for the J. I. Case Co., has been appointed special agent for the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co.

R. H. Potter, representing the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., at Winnipeg, recently returned from a visit to headquarters at Chicago, and is now on a trip in Alberta.

The Brandon Machine Works Co., Ltd., Brandon, Man., report sales as being good for the sub-surface packer, which they make with 16, 18 or 20 discs.

The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. are erecting a new \$30,000 warehouse in Minneapolis to better look after their increasing trade.

O. W. Johnson, president of the Fish Bros. Wagon Co., Racine, Wis., has been on a visit to the company's northwestern agency. The Canadian Moline Plow Co. handle the Fish wagons in Western Canada.

Gaar, Scott & Co., Winnipeg, report a larger business already than last year for their engine and threshing outfit. The prospects are very bright for a heavy summer's trade.

R. H. Agur, manager for Western Canada of the Massey-Harris Co., sails from New York on Saturday, 13th inst., and will be abroad three months on a business and pleasure trip.

The Balfour Implement Co. have had a great demand for their Dowagala and American Fountain City seed drills. The Dowagala is taking well throughout the country. They also report a largely increased demand for their J. I. Case plows.

The Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co., Winnipeg, are busy placing agents for their famous Champion binders and mowers throughout the west, and already eight carloads of samples have been distributed. They mean to cover the ground thoroughly.

The Watson Manufacturing Co. report a large and increasing trade for their lines of goods. Their new wide Boss harrow is meeting with favor. It is a light harrow made up in sections varying from 13 to 26 feet in width. It's a great harrow to use as a weeder. You should see it.

Eighteen of the world's best thresher companies sell the "Parsons Feeder" on their

outfits. It is said to be the only feeder with a variable friction feed, and the speed of the rake can be changed while the machine is in motion. The Parsons Band Cutter and Self-Feeder Co., Newton, Iowa, are the manufacturers.

Jas. Steep, Indian Head, Assa., has made arrangements with the Goderich Engine and Bicycle Co., of Goderich, Ont., to manufacture his new patent roller colter shoe attachment for seed drills. It is made to attach to any drill and quite a few drills have been fitted with it for this year's operations.

Johnston & Stewart, Winnipeg, have had a big run on their Canton clipper plows and the Canton disc and diamond harrows. They are handling the Noxon Bros., Ingersoll, Hoosier seed drill, and its detachable steel shoe is meeting with a favorable reception because small and easily removed for sharpening.

Theodore Starks, general manager of the Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill., paid a visit to the Winnipeg agency last week. This is Mr. Starks' first visit to Western Canada. He expressed himself as being surprised at the size of Winnipeg, and was much pleased with the outlook for business this year.

Despite the unfavorable past season, implement dealers, generally, report a heavy trade in goods needed for spring work. There has been a big run on disc harrows, and disc drills have sold very readily. One firm handling both shoe and disc drills state that their sale of disc drills has been equal to that of the shoe drill. Plows and drag harrows are in good demand. Wagons have sold well, but carriages and huggies have been somewhat slow, evidently farmers are buying only what they actually need.

The officers of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association for 1901 are: H. F. Anderson, Winnipeg, president; John McCurdy, Moosomin, vice-president; and E. W. Rugg, Winnipeg, secretary-treasurer; directors, A. E. May, Carberry; I. P. Porter, Portage la Prairie; J. C. Nelson, Brandon; H. F. Anderson, Winnipeg; Wm. Williams, Gladstone; A. T. Smith, Morris; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg.

A. C. McRae is doing a big business with the X Ray two-furrow and sulky plows, manufactured by the D. Bradley Manufacturing Co., Bradley, Ill. The hitch in this plow is to the general frame and not to the end of the beam, as in all others. This allows from 12 to 15 inches closer hitch of the horses. The frame carries the plow, and for that reason the land slide is practically done away with. Very light draft is claimed for it.

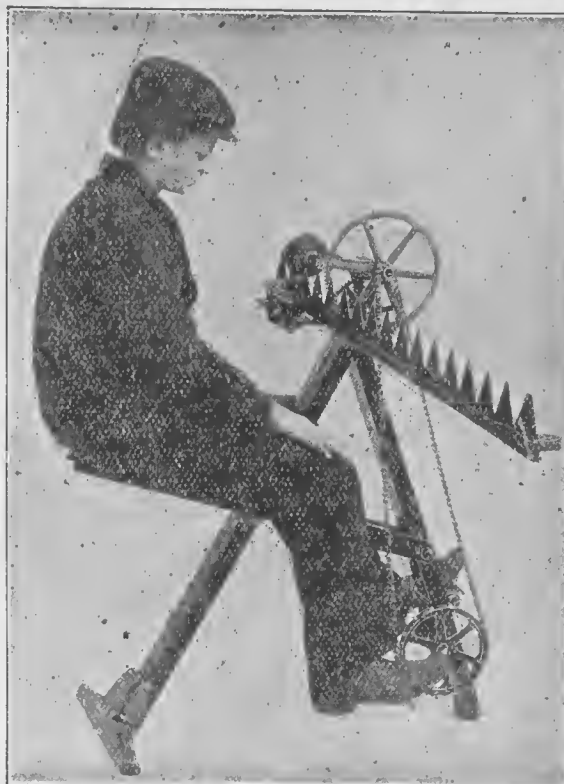
The Waterloo Engine Works Co., of Winnipeg, report a very fair season's trade for their portable and stationary saw mill machinery and famous grain chopper. Just now they are flooded with inquiries about road-making machinery. The graders and other road machinery handled by this firm are meeting with general favor. They will have on the market again this year a full line of threshing machinery, including their well-known Buffalo Pitts horse power.

Since the beginning of the season prices have advanced for some of the materials manufacturers use in the construction of farm implements, and naturally an advance in prices has been looked for. It is not likely to take place because dealers do not want to advance prices after they have once been set for the season. Then, too, it must be remembered that dealers bought their supplies before the advance came, so they can afford to let present values stand.

The McCollm compress field roller, manufactured by the H. P. Deuser Co., Ohio, is an excellent implement that is rapidly growing in favor with farmers throughout the west wherever it has been tried. A roller for compacting the soil is apparently becoming more necessary as the soil becomes older and the vegetable fibre worked out of it. The ordinary smooth-faced land roller pulverizes the surface soil, and this makes it more liable to blow, while the rough, broken face of the McCollm roller compacts the soil without leaving the objectionable smooth powdery surface. You should see the McCollm.

Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls and Winnipeg, have had an unprecedented run on their novel hanger, "The Binders of the Empire." Their Windsor disc harrow, made for two, three or four horses and with 16, 18 or 20-inch discs, has had a big run this spring and is becoming very popular. They also report an excellent trade in drag harrows. If you haven't a copy of their new 1901 catalogue, you should write for it at once. Their new Challenge Bi-Pedal Sickle and Tool Grinder is said to be the fastest grinding, easiest running and most quickly adjusted implement of its kind on the market. See their advt. in this issue.

A resolution has passed the House of Commons at Ottawa whereby binder twine made in the Kingston penitentiary will be sold to farmers. The following is the new rule: "So long as the government continues the manufacture of binder twine the same shall be offered for sale directly to the farmers up to July 1 in each year, at the cost of material and manufacture, calculating wages on the basis of fair wages for free labor, and that the twine unsold and on hand on July 1 each year be sold by tender to the highest bidder after public advertisement."



## Automatic Bi-Pedal Sickle and Tool GRINDING MACHINE.

A REVOLUTION IN TOOL GRINDING.

Discard the old tedious and slow cutting sand grindstone. A bi-pedal makes them useless. Both hands free to hold the work. Suitable for grinding plow and cultivator shovel points, scythes, axes, knives and any grinding, sharpening or polishing a farmer has to do. A tool emery stone furnished with each machine.

Reasonable in Price.  
Satisfactory in Operation.

THE *Frost & Wood Company* LIMITED.  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.



## FREE VIOLIN

We give this magnificent, full size, Stradivarius Model Violin, complete with Bow and Strings, for selling, at 10c. each, only 5 dozen Photo Medallions or our new King and Queen. These Photos are richly finished in colors on a Gold background, something entirely new. Mail us this advertisement and we will forward the Photos. Sell them, return the money, and your Violin will be sent you by express, all charges paid by us.

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MINNEAPOLIS

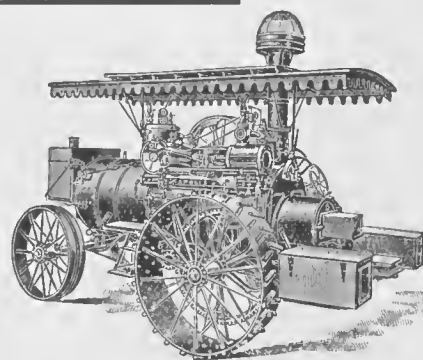
# Threshers and Engines

ARE U.S. STANDARD

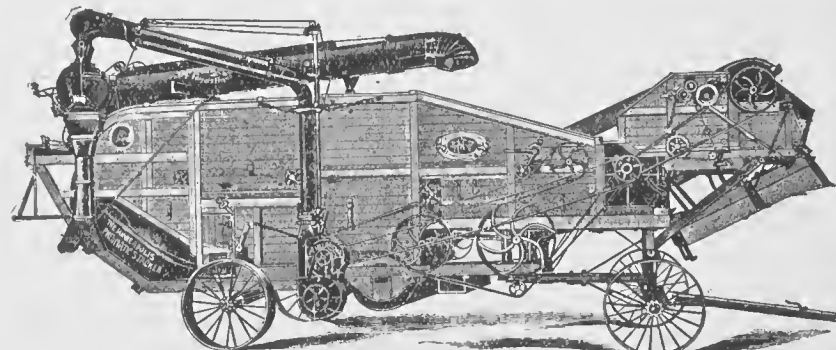
THE BEST THRESHING OUTFIT BUILT.

THE BEST AND SAFEST BOILERS.

THE FASTEST THRESHER.



*We build everything the Thresherman Needs.*



WINNIPEG BRANCH WITH THE Cockshutt Plow Co. THOMAS RONEY, GENERAL AGENT.  
Where a full line of Machines and Repairs is on hand at all times.  
HOME OFFICE AND FACTORY—WEST MINNEAPOLIS, HOPKINS P.O., MINN., U.S.A. CATALOGUE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

The phenomenal success of the Farmers' Binder Twine Co., of Brantford, Ont., has led to the organization of several binder twine companies in the expectation of making big profits. The latest new concern is the Ontario Farmers' Cordage Co., of Brantford, with a capital of \$100,000. If the old company had a monopoly and were making too much profit, more than they should, then it's time a new one was formed. If, on the other hand, these large profits were due to successful speculation and not a natural business, then failure is ahead of the new companies, or amalgamation to gain a monopoly.

The death is announced of Ignatius Cockshutt at his home in Brantford, Ont. He was one of the oldest men in the implement trade of Canada, having been born at Brantford, Yorkshire, in 1812. He came with his father's family to Canada in 1827. They went to Brantford in 1829, where there was a school house, but no church, in the embryo town, which he has since done so much to build up. Besides his interest in the Cockshutt Plow Co., which has grown with the growth of Canada, Mr. Cockshutt was also connected with the Waterous Engine Works Co., which he did much to develop. In every public enterprise of the City of Brantford he took his full share.

The McCormick Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements and machinery, Chicago, are thinking seriously of establishing branch works in Canada. They have openly stated that the duty they pay annually on the machines and implements sold by them throughout the Dominion, would be sufficient to capitalize a factory in this country. Woodstock has been in communication with the McCormick people with reference to their intentions, and the present position of affairs in connection therewith is very satisfactory. Windsor and Toronto are also making a strong effort in the same direction.—Toronto World. What's the matter with Western Canada?

The McLaughlin Carriage Co. of Winnipeg and Oshawa, Ont., report their new factory at Oshawa working overtime to keep up with the demands for their well-known goods, and this though 500 hands are employed. Just forty-two carloads have been sent west to fill orders, and more are to follow. Owing to the destruction of their factory some time ago the stock of their goods in agents' hands throughout the country has been run somewhat low, but these will now be filled up and every one will have an opportunity to get what they want in road wagons, coaches, carts and standard buggies. The goods manufactured by this firm have an enviable reputation for superiority of workmanship, finish and durability. For city trade they are offering a line of stylish carriages of all kinds fitted with pneumatic, cushion or solid rubber tires.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., who occupy spacious quarters on the corner of Princess and James streets, Winnipeg, have many valued improvements to offer their customers for 1901. Several very radical changes have been made on their windstacker, which has had the effect of decreasing the draft to such an extent that very little additional power is required over the ordinary straw carrier. The new steel separator looks capacious, but compact and trim. Their engines are as they have always been, strong, durable and reliable. Those interested in threshing machinery should make

it a point when in the city to visit this firm's premises. The Case staff will treat visitors with the same courteousness, whether attired in broadcloth or homespun. We may say also that this firm is enjoying an excellent early trade, and if present indications mean anything, will surpass any previous year.

The Fairchild Co. have been doing a rushing business with the different sizes of the John Deere and Wilkinson plows, though an even greater business has been done with disc harrows and seed drills. The latest and newest thing they are offering farmers is The Farmer's Friend Smut Germ Destroyer. The accompanying illustration gives a general idea of it. The cylinder on top in front is a tank for holding bluestone or formalin. In the bottom of it is a row of numerous holes, the size of which is regulated by a slide which lets out the liquid as desired. It



Smut Germ Destroyer.

drops on to the upper roller, which is covered with a thick layer of high grade felt. As this roller becomes saturated with the solution it is conveyed to the lower roller, which is covered in the same way. The grain to be treated is placed in the hopper, and a slide, regulating the rate of flow, allows it to pass out between the rollers as they revolve and thus brings all the grain into contact with the solution. This pickler is well-constructed, and those who have tried it are loud in its praises.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C., furnish the following list of patents recently granted by the Canadian government, and which should prove interesting to all farmers: No. 69,802, Arthur Atkinson, Winnipeg, Man., grain removing apparatus; No. 69,811, Byron Cox, Ewart, Mich. U. S. A., corn planter; No. 69,815, Fortunat Malouin, Quebec, P. Q., milk pail and strainer; No. 69,829, Joseph Lemire, Drummondville, P. Q., corn cutter; No. 69,831, Matthew Lyman Roberts, Watertown, South Dakota, U. S. A., plow; No. 69,874, Eric Marchand, St. Prime, Quebec, stump or stone extractor; No. 69,876, Narcisse Leger, Valleyfield, P. Q., potato

# McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE CO. OSHAWA, ONT.

LARGEST CARRIAGE FACTORY IN CANADA.

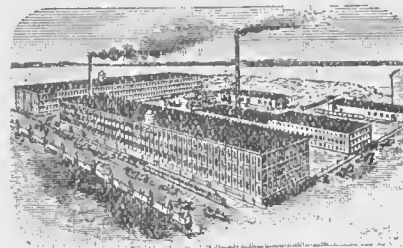
OUR MOTTO:

"One grade only, and that the best."

Capacity, 14,000 finished vehicles annually. Our goods are known and sold from British Columbia to Halifax.

BUY THE BEST!

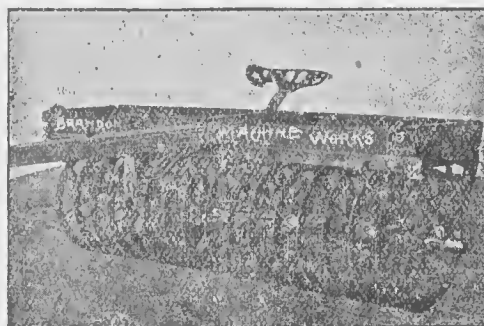
Results — SATISFACTION. If your dealer cannot supply you with a McLaughlin, do not buy "one just as good," but write us for prices and catalogue.



BRANCH: 144 PRINCESS ST. WINNIPEG, MAN.

## The Sub-surface Packer

We make this Implement with 16, 18 or 20 discs.



DIRECTIONS.

Plow deep. Use the Packer once after plowing and seed daily what you plow. THE EFFECT—The sub-surface is packed, the stubble roots, the top soil is drilled, the land is not blown by the wind, the soil holds the moisture, the hinder runs easier, the crop is heavier.

Write for further particulars; we shall be pleased to correspond with you.

We have two second hand Horse Powers for sale. Write for terms.

BRANDON MACHINE WORKS COMPANY, Ltd.  
BRANDON, MANITOBA.

digger. Those interested should write for the "Inventor's Help," a 148-page book, containing practical information for inventors, the cost of patents in the principal countries of the world, and how inventors are swindled. The book will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents.

The McCormick Co. are busy distributing big posters of their world-famed harvesting machinery—binders, mowers, rakes and all their necessary equipment. Demand for their goods has been fair so far, and the prospects for a large increase later on are very far in advance of other years.

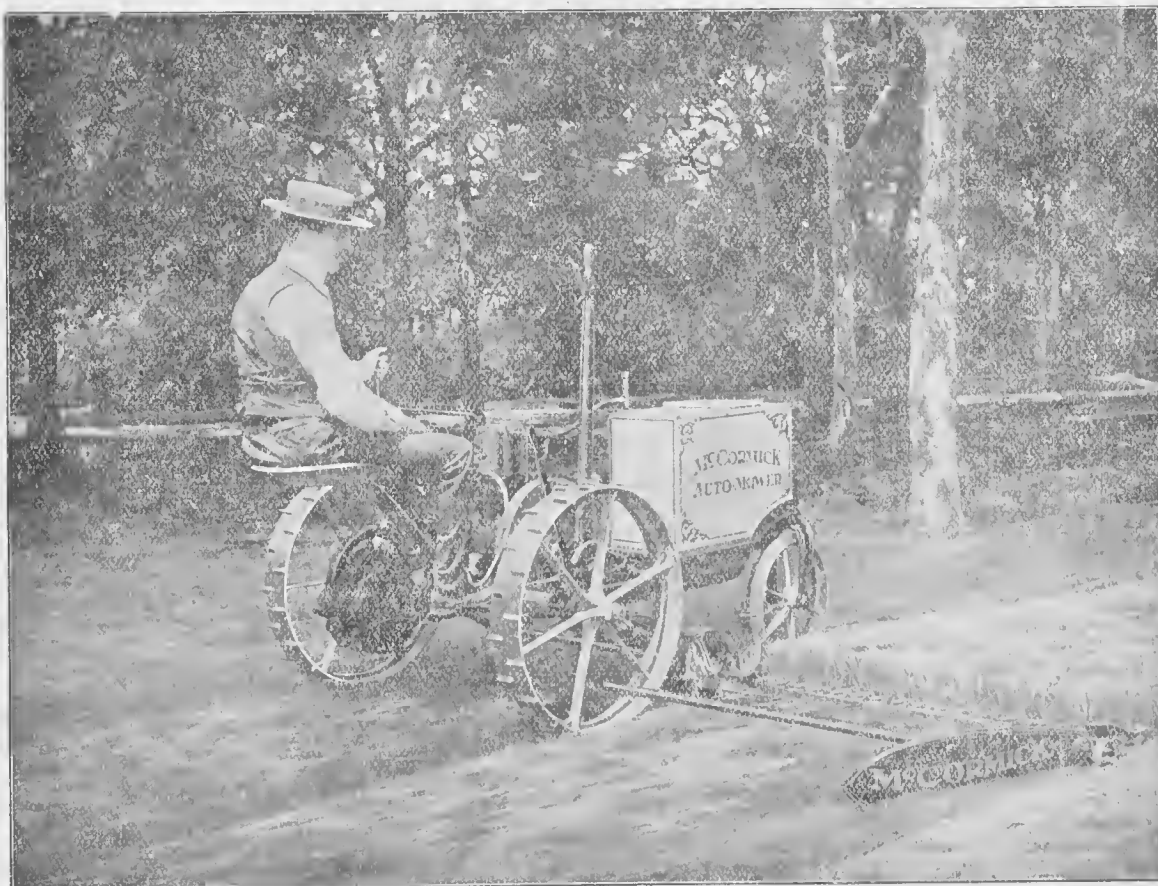
An interesting exhibit made by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., at the Paris Exposition was an auto-mower, propelled by a gasoline motor. As early as 1891 the attention of the McCormick Co. was directed to the problem of constructing a harvesting machine propelled by a motor, without horses, and in a catalogue issued in that year a prophetic illustration appeared of "Harvesting in the 20th Century," showing a McCormick binder drawn by a motor. The investigations of this company led to the production of the auto-mower exhibited at Paris, which was operated successfully on the exposition grounds, and also at a field trial held at Mity-Mory, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Meaux. It was demonstrated that the machine can be backed, turned and handled on rough ground as readily as an ordinary mower drawn by horses. In its principal operating parts this machine was the same as a regular McCormick mower of 5-foot cut. In addition to the two supporting wheels of regular mowers, it had a third wheel placed in front, which was used as a steering wheel, controlled by the hand of the operator. This steering wheel was placed at one side, so that it ran near the edge of the standing grass, in the space cleared by the swath board, and as the two main wheels were so placed that they did not run over the previous swath, the grass was not pressed down or trampled as it is with mowers drawn by horses. This McCormick auto-mower was only exhibited as a novelty, the cost of manufacture placing them beyond the reach of the average farmer at the present time.

The State of Minnesota has decided to loan \$75,000 to farmers who were last year haled out, to enable them to buy seed grain for the coming season. To prevent people not in real need from borrowing cheap money the county officials will be made the administrators of the loans and the counties will be held responsible for their repayment.

THE GEM FENCE MACHINE BEATS ALL RECORDS.

On Nov. 23, 1899, at the Scotten Estate, Sandwich W., Essex Co., Ont., Mr. J. Allen succeeded in making all fence-weaving records, and placing to his credit the remarkable record of weaving in 10 hours 120 rods of 10-wire fence, with No. 12 cross-wires, 15 in. apart, with a Gem

Fence Machine. For particulars write—  
McGregor, Banwell & Co., Windsor, Ont.



The McCormick Auto-Mower.



### Tree Planting.

By John Caldwell, Virden, Man.

When starting the nursery business in Virden nine years ago, I found the people through the country were very doubtful whether trees could be successfully grown. I had great faith in the work myself, and therefore adopted the plan of planting and guaranteeing all orders of 1,000 and up.

This plan took me from home a great deal in the spring, but it was certainly the best way of making a success of growing shelter belts around the homesteads of the farmers. I considered the growing of these shelter belts of great importance, and this short paper will deal almost entirely with that phase of the tree planting question. I will give my experience of the work from 1892 to 1899 inclusive.

We have grown and sold in that time about 300,000 seedlings, all of the native maple, and about 100,000 cuttings of the Russian poplar and willows, mostly the poplar. We have planted and guaranteed of the above about 175,000 of the maple and 50,000 of the poplars. The guarantee means that all seedlings that are dead at the end of one year are to be replaced free of charge, and all cuttings up to 60 per cent. are also to be replaced, the farmers to plant the replaced seedlings and cuttings in every case.

My prices from the beginning up to the present time have been \$15 for 1,000, \$25 for 2,000, and all above 2,000 at \$12 per 1,000. Farmers very seldom complained about the price being too high. A nice break of 2,000 trees for \$25 is in the course of a couple of years big value for the money. With the co-operative plan now proposed by the Dominion Government, a great deal of unnecessary expense can be saved, and the cost can be reduced at least one half. Of all the seedlings we planted during these years fully 90 per cent. are growing and thrifty, the result being a great many fine groves of maples, of which the farmers have good reason to be proud.

With land in good condition, and first-class seedlings, success in planting large and small quantities is a practical certainty, no crop is more sure, hundreds of thousands can be planted without a loss of more than 5 per cent.

Of the Russian poplars and willows, we had about 20 varieties to begin with, but they have now dwindled down to two varieties of the poplar, the Wobstii Riga and Petrofsky, these two varieties are extremely hardy, healthy and vigorous.

It was about 1896 we first planted cuttings for the farmers, and up to 1899 inclusive I think we have succeeded in getting fully 65 per cent. to grow. Sometimes we have had almost a complete success, when nearly all grew, other times more of a failure. For planting these cuttings conditions must be about right, and these conditions are mostly in our own hands. There is no doubt these Russian poplars are quite a superior tree to our native maple, they grow half as fast again, will grow a good deal larger and are fully as pretty a tree, besides holding the foliage from two to four weeks longer in the fall.

Some of these dry seasons in August and September, when there was no moisture in the air and very little in the soil, these Russian poplars seemed to be in luxury. They are certainly a valuable tree for this western country, and the growing of them should be encouraged. The Russian Golden willow and the Russian Laurel willow are both good trees for variety, but are not so hardy nor so desirable as the poplar. The French Laurel willow is a faster grower and a good deal harder than either of the other two varieties,

the wood at one year old is a very pretty pink, and the buds as they are bursting forth in spring are also very pretty. I consider this French Laurel the most valuable of the three willows.

Most of our orders are taken through the summer, and always delivered in the fall, and buried under ground by the man who did the delivering. The farmer had nothing to do with the handling of the stock, he had simply to prepare the land and keep it in good shape after planting.

When planting season comes in the spring we generally take four men and four boys with a tent and bedding. With a gang of that size we can plant 5,000 a day right along. It is an easy day's work for a man and one boy to plant 1,000 seedlings or cuttings.

I don't think it makes a particle of difference whether cuttings are made in the fall or spring. If very large quantities are to be handled, the best plan is to cut the wood in October or November and bury them in a storage cellar, then make your cuttings at your leisure any time through the winter, and bury them back again until wanted in the spring.

Seedlings of all kinds that are to be transplanted in the spring should be dug in the fall and buried. If you can bury them in a storage cellar you can sort and trim them all in the winter, which will save valuable time in the spring. There is nothing which makes me more impatient than to have men and boys sit down in good working weather in the spring to trim seedlings and make cuttings, when I know that that work might just as well have been done in the middle of the winter.

To grow seedlings the land should be in the very best of condition, so as to have as many as possible first-class at one year old. All our seedlings and cuttings are planted with dibbles 3½ feet long with a foot rest, so that a man can plant all day without bending his back. I am a very firm believer in handling first-class one year olds rather than first-class two year olds. A man can plant five one year olds with a dibble faster than he can plant one two year old with a spade. There is five times the work, and I believe in five years the one year olds will be the best trees.

Where the soil is light, with a sandy subsoil, I would not recommend the maple. They will thrive only for a few years, but on good strong land the maple when planted in a belt of fifteen rows or more, should thrive for 25 years. The ground is always loose and loamy and generally moist, and they have a far better chance of doing well than when planted separately and probably not very well cultivated.

One year old Russian poplars from cuttings are easily transplanted, but when handling thousands of them it is a great labor and expense. I would rather plant cuttings and expect 60 to 70 per cent. to grow. We generally plant these shelter belts in rows four feet apart, and in the row three to four feet apart. It is a good plan to have a double row planted rather thickly about 30 or 40 feet from the shelter belt. This double row will hold most of the snow and prevent the shelter belt from drifting full.

### PLANNING A SHELTER BELT.

When preparing your land for planting keep quite a long way from the buildings, leave plenty of room to move about where you can do some threshing, and where stock can move around in the winter and be out of the wind. Seventy-five yards is not too far away from the buildings to begin your plantation. Summer fallow is the best land to plant on, but re-breaking where the sod is well rotted, and good backsetting with plenty of work put on the land, so as to have it well pulverized, will do pretty well for either cuttings or seedlings.

When handling seedlings in the field we always keep them in pails of water, cuttings should be handled in the same way. These tender seedlings and cuttings should never be allowed to lie around in the sun or wind, they should always be kept full of moisture. The seedlings should have their roots short-



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ened and fibres trimmed, if the roots are not shortened you are liable to plant shallow, which is a very fatal mistake. Loose, slovenly planting is another fatal mistake. The cuttings are made from eleven to twelve inches long, and are planted fully ten inches deep. It is very important to have them planted very tight both above and below.

(Ed. Note.—Professor Green pointed out that to ensure compact soil round the cuttings after being planted it was best to plant the cuttings on a slant, so that the soil could be tramped down upon them.)

We have never watered either seedlings or cuttings when planting, but to fill the hole with water before prying tight, would be quite a good help. There is one thing certain, that for successful tree-planting, whether planting small trees or large ones, everything in connection with the work must be not only well done, but followed up with good care and cultivation.

I must commend very highly the co-operative plan proposed by the Government for the encouragement of growing shelter belts around farm homesteads. The plan, as far as outlined, is exactly in the right direction, and if it is successfully carried out will be immensely appreciated by the farmers. The benefit in appearance, comfort, and added value to their farms will be hard to overestimate.

Editorial Note.—While heartily endorsing all that Mr. Caldwell has here given as the result of his valuable experience in a rather dry district, we would like to point out that a sprinkling of white ash and elm would, in most districts, be a very desirable addition to the sorts he has been in the habit of propagating. Where procurable the native spruce is also a most agreeable and useful variant.

### Farm Gardening.

By Thos. Gregson, Oxbow, before the Farmers' Institute.

I have met people who think that gardening is a delightful occupation. Well! I agree with them so far as talking is concerned, but when it comes down to the actual business of pulling weeds, using the hoe, or picking up potatoes, I would be better pleased if you would leave me out. Farmers generally get all the exercise they care about. And yet, after all, isn't it a pleasure to even walk through a garden, with full straight rows of vegetables ready for the picking? The pleasure is still greater when the garden is the result of your own handiwork. Nature, if she gets half a chance, is prodigal in this country, and it isn't long after sowing the seed before you can be enjoying the luxury of green peas, tender lettuce and crisp radishes on your table. Rather than be without those things in their proper season I would even be willing to roll up my sleeves and go to work myself.

We all know that on a majority of the farms in this country the garden holds a very inferior position in the mind of the average farmer. He is chuck full of raising No. 1 hard wheat, and when the seasons are good and the price of wheat is fair, there is money in it; but most of you present have been in this country long enough to know that these two things do not always come successfully together, and in some seasons we are compelled to admit that there is not much money in raising wheat.

### THE VALUE OF A GARDEN.

Well, there may not be much money actually made out of a garden, but it does not require much figuring to prove that a good garden cuts down the expenses of living, and enables the farmer's wife to get up an attractive and dainty meal at little cost. Take the matter of fruit alone, look over your yearly grocery bill and you will find that the article of fruit runs up to a good figure. A dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned. Nothing can be had without a certain amount of lab-

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or, and in gardening we must keep pace with the times, and use machinery the same as in anything else. The garden seeder and the one-horse cultivator are not very expensive, and with the help of these machines a large share of the hand work and the hoe can be done away with.

In gardening in this country we have to contend with high winds and a lack of moisture. These two are perhaps the greatest hindrances to success. We cannot control the wind, nor yet can we make the rain fall, so our object should be to overcome these drawbacks.

### A WIND BREAK.

In laying out a garden the plot should be much longer than wide—running east and west—everything put in in straight rows, so that cultivation can be done with a horse and cultivator. The first and most important thing is to secure a permanent wind break, and for this a good plan is to have two or even three rows of bushes or young trees running the whole length of the garden, 20 or 25 feet apart. These not only help to keep off the wind, but also help in winter time to catch and hold a body of snow, so that your garden is sure of one good soaking. These rows of trees can be grown from maple seeds. Mr. Mackay can, and no doubt will, tell you of something which would be still better, something more compact and bushy. A temporary shelter good for the latter part of the season can be procured by planting corn in alternate rows on the north side of the garden. I had very good success last year in growing and ripening water melons, citrons, cucumbers, etc., protected from the wind by a few rows of corn. The corn also got ripe and is a crop that should be more extensively grown, even if it shouldn't get ripe. Feed it to the cow and she will give it back to you in milk, when the pasture is getting dried up. This, however, only makes a temporary wind break and a permanent one should be grown as soon as possible.

### FRUIT BUSHES.

Every garden should have a good supply of fruit bushes. The expense need not deter any one from having a good supply, as there are hundreds of wild currant and gooseberry bushes to be had in the valley of the Souris, and though they will never take the place of tame fruit, yet they will give a good supply of fruit until one can have them replaced by something better. These bushes when well grown up help to hold the snow in the winter, and again in summer help to keep off the wind.

### VEGETABLES.

Rhubarb, horse radish and spinach should be permanent in every garden. After living on fat pork and beans all winter, a rhubarb pie early in spring makes an agreeable change. Horse radish is easily grown and is one of the most healthful condiments we have. I

have seen men go into the hotel—I have done it myself—and pay ten cents, sometimes a quarter, for a drink of whiskey and bitters, as an appetiser. Grow horse radish and you will have your appetiser free of cost.

Whenever possible a garden should be manured and ploughed in the fall, all refuse vegetables and rubbish either burnt up or carted away; piles of rubbish are favorite breeding places for insect life which might give you trouble later on.

It would not be practical for me to try and tell you how best to grow this or that kind of vegetable, as full instructions are given in every seed catalogue as to the time of sowing and mode of cultivation. We will suppose then that you have your garden pretty well started, that you have your early vegetable seeds all in, and some of them beginning to show themselves. The flooding your garden received in the spring from the melted snow left it nice and moist, this condition of the ground should be prolonged. Do not wait for dry weather to come, or for the weeds to make a race with the young plants, but start right in cultivating. Keep the surface ground well worked and constantly worked, and even if the rainfall should be light your plants will make a good start, and you will have vegetables to spare. I fancy I can hear someone say that this is all moonshine and takes a man away too much from his wheat fields. Give the garden a quarter of an hour each day, an hour and a half a week, and you will not only get good pay for your work, but have the satisfaction of owning a garden with something in it besides weeds.

I was reading the other day that the bulk of a congregation only carry away one, or at most, two points of a minister's sermon, and that some ministers spend 15 minutes in presenting these two or three main points and another fifteen minutes in impressing them on the minds of the people, or as it were, rubbing them in. Some men not satisfied with this take another fifteen minutes, which only succeeds in rubbing them out. Now, I want you to carry away two most important points in successful gardening, viz., a good wind break and constant cultivation. And for fear that I should be rubbing out these two main points I will close.

Ed. Note.—Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Indian Head Experimental Farm, heard this paper, and in speaking about it said that Mr. Gregson needed to add only one thing to make it a capital paper, and that was that every farmer in the Territories should have two plots for a garden. One to be in crop each year, the other to be summer fallow. In this way the garden would always have moisture enough to give a good crop. This was of course only for those vegetables that were planted each year. He did not believe in fall plowing and thought the farmers in the southeastern portion of Assiniboia were making a big mistake in doing any of it.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has issued bulletin No. 69. It is by Professor Otto Luggar and deals with "Bugs Injurious to our Cultivated Plants."

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### Spring is Coming.

Spring is coming, this I know,  
For the blue birds tell me so.  
Tho' the trees stand gaunt and bare,  
There's spring odor in the air,  
And I see the melting snow,  
As the gentle south winds blow.  
Overhead, with frequent quack,  
Ducks keep calling, "Spring's come  
back."  
While the bark upon the willow,  
Is growing every day more yellow,  
And the lilac buds are swelling  
With the story they are telling,  
How the winter's lost its hold,  
With its blasts of bitter cold.  
And the bees, I hear them humming,  
"Spring is coming, spring is com-  
ing."  
Happy spring will soon be here,  
For 'tis coming, that is clear;  
With its welcome flowers that pass,  
With its fields of verdant grass;  
With its birds and flowers and bees,  
With its buds and blooming trees.  
So old winter, now adieu;  
We've had a pleasant time with you.  
But we long for gentle spring,  
And the happy birds that sing.

—L. O. Mosher.

### Mrs. Dewey's Easter.

The horses jogged easily along to-  
ward town. They were lazy old fellows,  
Nat and Billy, and they had a heavy  
load of grain on for the mill and per-  
haps resented it. Mrs. Dewey sat per-  
ched up beside her husband on the  
high seat of the wagon, drawing her  
shawl close about her, as the chill  
March wind struck her sensibly, as she  
remarked to her husband, with a pro-  
testing shiver. She was a plump little  
woman who had been pretty once,  
when her hair was brown and curly,  
her eyes bright and her complexion  
fair and peachy, but since she had  
married Lon Dewey, and gone out to  
his big grain farm to live, continual  
hard work had aged her greatly, and  
the brightness and bloom of her girl-  
hood days were almost crushed out of  
her.

Mr. Dewey was a good man, for all  
that he so thoroughly needed waking  
up, but he had been accustomed to  
seeing his mother and sisters turn off  
great quantities of work with their ro-  
bust health and strength, and it sim-  
ply did not occur to him that his wife  
was wearing her life away in a tread-  
mill which was taxing her to the ut-  
most limit of her endurance.

"Wheat's a bringin' a dollar a bush-  
el," remarked Mr. Dewey, as he flick-  
ed the whip suggestively around Nat's  
heels. "I reckon if I can get the crop  
sold afore she drops, I'll be some hun-  
dreds ahead of what I've been any year  
before in some time."

"Lon, don't you suppose, if you do,  
that we could have a new carpet in  
the parlor? It seems like if I could  
have something real handsome to look  
at, it would lighten the work ever so  
much."

"Ain't I handsome enough?" asked  
Mr. Dewey with his usual humor.

Mrs. Dewey laughed. Her husband  
was not a handsome man at his best,  
and to-day he had taken little time to  
"slick up" and the March wind had  
tousled his hair and reddened his nose  
in addition.

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for over fifty years by millions of mothers for  
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little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists  
in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a  
bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's  
Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

"The rag carpet was pretty enough  
when it was new," she continued, "but  
somehow I've got awfully tired of rag  
carpetin'."

"You wimmin folks get terribly tired  
of things, anyhow, it seems to me," re-  
marked Mr. Dewey, reflectively.

"Yes, we do, Lon," replied his wife,  
with an unusual burst of feeling. "I'm  
tired to death of looking at the same  
old things, and of wearing the same  
old clothes year in and year out. I  
get so hungry for pretty things some-  
times it seems like I'd go wild."

Mr. Dewey turned and looked at his  
wife in astonishment.

"Well, I swan, Martha," he said  
slowly. "Pity you didn't marry a rich  
man that could give you all you want-  
ed."

"No, I don't want a rich man," Mar-  
tha Dewey caught her breath in a half  
sob. "You're plenty rich enough, only  
you've got a notion of thinking I don't  
need nice things like other women  
have them. Pretty things don't cost  
so much more than the humbly ones,  
either."

"Well, I snum, what's got into you,  
Martha, all of a suddint?"

"Nothing new, Lon Dewey?" replied  
his wife in a combative tone, "it's there  
pretty much all the time, but some-  
times it swells and surges, and sets me  
going in spite of myself, like the water  
turns the big wheels at the mill."

They were in the town now, and a  
young woman was tripping along the  
sidewalk, clad in a handsome tailor-  
made suit, whose perfect fit and ma-  
terial added grace and beauty to a  
form and face no more to be admired  
than Martha's, in her younger days.  
Martha looked at her with longing  
eyes. "If I could be dressed like that  
when I go out, I wouldn't mind the  
hard work atween times so," she said.

The miller came out as the horses  
trotted up to the door of the great,  
busy mill. He had been acquainted  
with Martha years before, and he not-  
ed her tired face and shabby attire.

"Martha Hillis didn't get much of a  
snap when she married Lon Dewey,"  
he reflected inwardly, as he invited her  
to come into the office and get warm  
while her husband sold his wheat.

Martha forgot her longings in the  
curiosities of the office, the telephone  
the immense ledgers over which the  
bookkeeper was poring, the book-  
keeper himself a thin, wiry man, who  
made figures with the quickness and  
precision of an automatic machine.  
His wife came in as she waited, a  
brilliant, graceful creature, whose gar-  
ments were redolent with the perfume  
of rich fur and odorous sachet pow-  
ders.

A bunch of carnations was pinned to  
her cloak. "See what Bathers gave  
me when I ordered my Easter lilies,"  
she said smiling to her husband, then  
noticing the hungry, wistful look on  
the little woman's face in the office  
chair, a sweet thought came to her, and  
unpinning the flowers, she laid three  
of the fullest and richest in Martha's  
hand.

"Oh, thank you," cried Martha, her  
voice trembling with eager delight.  
"I'm so fond of flowers, and I don't  
get any time to raise 'em."

She was still fondling the blossoms  
and inhaling their rich perfume when  
Mr. Dewey came in, rubbing his hands  
in good humor.

"Well, Martha, I reckon we'd better  
go up town now," he said, as he folded  
a check which the miller had given  
him. "I've got some runnin' around to  
do, but you can wait for me some  
place."

"Come over to my house first and  
get lunch," urged the miller. "Mrs.  
Dewey looks too weary to sit around  
the stores, and my wife would be de-  
lighted to meet her, I know."

Mr. Bonney had a hearty, persuasive  
way which was hard to resist, and a  
few moments later Martha was taking  
off her bonnet in Mrs. Bonney's cozy  
sitting-room, in response to a generous  
welcome.

Mary Bonney was one of those  
sweet, gracious women whose very  
presence means peace and good will,  
and Martha looked at her enviously as

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Accordeons				2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	to 8.00
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she moved about in her pretty home, giving an order here, offering a suggestion there, and all the time smiling a welcome to the tired little figure in the big easy chair, a luxurious change from the jolting of the high seated wagon.

It was all so pretty, it rested her so to look about her, and drink in the beauty of the soft, rich carpet on the parlor floor through the vista of the draped archway, and the daintiness of the lace curtains. And an oil painting of a scene in the Alps fascinated her with its wondrous tints, and before she knew it she had spoken aloud. "If I had such a parlor to look into, I—" then she stopped in confusion.

"You are admiring my Alpine scenery," observed Mrs. Bonney, following her eye, "I hung it there where I could see it readily from this room. It rests me so when I am tired, the glimpse of the beauties of nature which I never expect to see for myself."

"Then you know what it is?" replied Martha eagerly. "I get so lonesome for pretty things to rest my eyes on.

Maybe it's wicked, for I've got a good home, but there isn't one single thing in it that is pretty like that picture and carpet."

"It isn't wicked at all," Mrs. Bonney spoke warmly. "Our Father would not have filled the earth full of beauty, and given us the taste to enjoy it if it had been wrong."

Mr. Dewey himself, obtuse as he was, observed the contrast between this home and his own, and he was touched by his wife's evident delight in her surroundings. Her eyes were shining and her cheeks pink as she followed her hostess to the tasteful dining-room, where lunch was set out on a pretty table, bright with silver and crystal, for the Bonneys lived as well as their guests, and enjoyed their best things every day.

A stand by the window was filled with Easter lilies, each bearing a tall shaft of buds almost ready to blossom, and in a little sewing room adjacent, a table was strewn with the details of an Easter costume.

"We are in our annual flurry," ob-

served Mr. Bonney, jovially. "Wife and girls always enjoy a little Easter finery, but we old fellows don't have much show in that direction, do we?"

"We don't make much fuss about Easter at our house," replied Mr. Dewey, uneasily, as he remembered that not only Easter, but Christmas and birthdays passed by unheeded. After all, life was a barren routine at the Dewey farmhouse, and he was beginning to realize it.

"Well, Easter means so much to us," Mr. Bonney's face was touched with a tender feeling, "that we love to celebrate it with all the brightness and beauty possible. By the way, Dewey, we are going to have especially fine services in church on Easter Sunday. Come in and enjoy it with us."

Mrs. Dewey looked at her husband eagerly. There was always so much to do at the farm on Sabbath morning, when they were apt to sleep late, and they had almost given up church going entirely. It was another link out of the chain which bound her girlhood days to her present.

"Yes, do come," urged Mrs. Bonney, seeing the look on Mrs. Dewey's face. "The decorations will be lovely and the music especially fine."

Mr. Dewey cast a doubtful look at his wife's best dress, doubly shabby in contrast with Mrs. Bonney's handsome teagown, and he thought of his own best suit, which had long seen its palmiest days, as he said, "Well, I'll see; mebbe, if the weather is good."

He walked along in silence beside his wife as they went out of the hospitable home. That check in his pocket seemed burning to get out and spend itself on the things which Martha not only wanted, but needed to keep her life fresh and young, her spirit sweet and hopeful. He had intended to add it to his already satisfactory bank account, but as he looked down at his wife's face his mind changed.

They were passing a large dry-goods store where everything, from a carpet to a paper of pins, was sold. "Let's go in, Martha," he said awkwardly. "You said you wanted to look at some

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Whose Back is Weak?  
Whose Power is Wasted?  
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Men, why will you be weak? Why do you not listen to the echo of the thousands of grateful voices raised in thanks to DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT? Why do you go on from day to day, realizing that you are losing your nerve force when you see a cure within your grasp? Reach for it, take it to your heart and feel the life-blood flowing, jumping, dancing through your veins; feel the exhilarating spark of manhood warm your frame, the bright flash come to your eye and the firm grip to your hand—the grip which clasps your fellow-man and tells him that you have found your Mecca—you have regained your manhood.

With great pleasure I inform you that your Belt has made a different woman of me. I have pride in going about my work now; and should I know of any lady suffering as I was I shall recommend the McLaughlin Belt as having been a great comfort to me. Yours very truly, MRS. DORA McNAB, 849 Bernard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Your Belt has cured my rheumatism, and made me better every way. I have gained flesh and weight and would not be without one. Shall cheerfully recommend it to all my friends. Yours truly, M. F. MOZANDER, Section Foreman C.P.R., Kitchener, B.C.

I have gained ten pounds in weight. My sciatica is not one quarter as bad as it was, and I really believe that it will be cured entirely. Yours sincerely, R. D. HUNTER, Nelson, B.C.

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I have not had an attack of rheumatism since I got your Belt. In many respects I feel better at present than I have for a number of years. I am more active and my strength is improved. Yours truly, J. W. JOHNSTON, Carman, Man.

I hope your Belt will do others as much good as it has done me. If anyone wants a good Belt I would strongly advise them to get one of yours. Yours sincerely, WM. McDONALD, Lillooet, B.C.

Act to-day; do not delay a matter which is a key to your future happiness; do not allow a disease to destroy all possibility of future pleasure for you. Whatever your condition to-day, you will not improve as you grow older. Age calls for greater vital force, and the older you get the more pronounced and apparent will be your weakness; so cure it now—cure it!

**CAUTION.** Beware of old style, burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies have been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners.

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carpetin', and say, whilst you're about it, I guess you'd better pick out a new dress and some Easter fixin's. That bunnit you've got on looks sort o' ragged."

"Oh, Lon," the little woman came nearly transfixing the entire street by throwing her arms around his neck then and there, and he opened the door hastily.

"Get all you want, Martha, and I'll foot the bill," he said. "I'm going down to the tailor shop, for if we go to that Easter meeting, we want to look a little mite as other folks do."

Martha's heart sang for joy all the way home, for wasn't there a roll of the loveliest carpet she had ever dreamed of possessing under the seat, and in her lap a bonnet and a dress pattern which she would not trust out of her own hands.

Little things enough to make a heart glad in view of the wondrous message of the Easter tide, still to the starving, just the crumbs must be fed until they can bear the stronger meat. That followed later, as Martha's heart opened up to the beautiful service, as flowers open their thirsty cups to the warm rain.

Mr. Dewey, too, saw something in life which he had never seen before, a hope beyond the sordidness of every day care, which lifts the spirit on invisible wings into the realm of the unseen.

Life at the Dewey farmhouse was never again the same routine of dull, unbeautified labor, and Martha is growing young again.—Standard.

### Economizing.

Yes, we grow weary of all this term implies, and we do so because we confound economy, self-denial and actual scrimping. We think economy only means saving dollars, dimes and cents. Sometimes when misfortune in the guise of debt or protracted illness enters our homes then self-denial and scrimping are the just and only things to exercise. Then, let us do it bravely; but many a well-meaning woman saves the pennies by wasting pounds of human flesh, and nerve force and inestimable values in temper. Dollars and cents saved at such cost never pay, when such economy is exercised simply to store dimes. Many are laying up treasures for the rainy day, and really while so doing seem to have naught but a long rainy-day life.

Every wise housekeeper knows that there are times in her household affairs—such as harvesting or threshing times, or when having guests and the like, when there will be greater demands on her strength and vitality than ordinarily, and that if she continues to use these up at such times in trying to save a few dimes when the strain is heavy, she will pay the price, which is usually exhaustion or ill temper. Are the few pennies saved worth such forfeit of self-possession and self-respect?

My philosophy is that the rainy days of life, or times of greater demand on the household purse, are very much like the rainy days in the natural world, occurring at intervals, and that these times should be provided for by having the few extra dimes to invest in some foods that are more easily and quickly prepared. In the farm home these must be prepared when the pressure of home duties is the least. Such preparation means a study of the contents of the pantry and storeroom and a cultivation of the provident spirit; but we women of the farm homes need to fully comprehend that there is an economy of woman's nerves, health and temper that saved dollars can never compensate for, if we are prodigal of them. Then, sisters, let us be saving of those things that money can never purchase. By doing so the members of your family will honor you, as they never will a full purse, if to give it, you have forfeited health and temper, having by the saving reduced yourself to a fretful, scolding wife and mother.—Rural World.

### Deborah, Cynthia, and the Golden Easter Eggs.

The day before Easter, father and mother were going to town to be gone all day. Deborah was to walk to grandma's, two miles away. Grandpa would bring her home early the next morning.

Father was waiting at the side door for mother, while Deborah stood by the big gate to see them off. In her hand was a basket, and in the basket were two beautiful Easter-eggs for Great-grandma Deborah Abigail.

Now Deborah lived before Easter eggs were made of satin and porcelain. These Easter eggs had once belonged to the speckled hen. Deborah had boiled them with onion-peelings in the big kettle. When she had taken them out, and polished them with butter, they had been as bright and as yellow as if the goose of the golden eggs had really laid them herself.

Suddenly Deborah remembered her pretty squares of patchwork. Great-grandma Deborah Abigail would surely ask for them. So she flew back into the house to the attic where the box of blocks and "pieces" had been left. It was some time before the box was found. Meanwhile mother, hurrying downstairs, found the attic door open, closed it quickly, snapped the lock, and went on.

"Tisn't just like Debby to go off without saying good-by to mother," she said as they drove away; "but she was in such a hurry. Dear child! what a good time she'll have!"

Poor little Deborah! Pounding with all her strength on the attic door, she wasn't having a good time at all. At last, worn out with pounding and screaming, she climbed back up the steep stairs, and sat down, in a forlorn little heap, on the dusty floor. She didn't cry,—she choked once or twice; then she said, in a strange, strained little voice:

"I know Great-grandma Deborah Abigail will be very much disappointed."

Her eyes fell on the box of patchwork.

"I s'pose I may as well piece a block," she said, soberly.

The block was of purple and buff calicoes. When Deborah was an old lady, the sight of it in the big bed-quilt always brought back to her the dim, dusty attic, the broad, bright bands of sunlight lying across the floor, the buzz of a big fly in the window, and the scent of dried herbs hanging from the rafters.

Outside, the boughs of the old apple-tree nodded and nodded. Deborah's brown head nodded too. Soon she was sound asleep.

\* \* \*

She woke with a start. Over in the darkness of one corner two big round eyes were staring at her. Poor frightened little Deborah! How she screamed as those great fiery eyes came slowly toward her! She hid her face in her hands, and crouched down close to the window. Then a friendly voice said, "Mi-ow!" Down came the little hands. "O you dear, dear Cynthia-cat!" said Deborah, with a big sob of joy. "How in this world did you get into this dreadful place? And what did you come for?"

Cynthia arched her black, satiny back. The first question she didn't answer,—that was her secret; but the second.—She purred loudly, and trotted across the attic. Deborah followed quickly. There, in an old basket, lay three big, beautiful kittens.

Deborah took the fluffy balls of fur into the sunshine. She forgot that she was shut up in the attic. She gently poked them all wide awake, then sung them to sleep again with "Hush, my dear! lie still, and slumber."

All at once Deborah grew as pale as such a rosy-cheeked little girl could? What if she should starve! And at grandma's there was chicken fricassee and crisp cherry tart for dinner! And Cynthia grew hungry too. She stretched herself, and began to sniff at the

basket of Easter eggs. Deborah watched her wistfully.

"No, no, Cynthia; we can't eat Easter eggs," she said.

It seemed an hour later when a very hungry little girl slowly cracked the shell of one of those precious yellow eggs.

"Great-grandma Deborah Abigail would rather we'd eat one than have us starve," she said, as she divided the egg carefully between them. Cynthia purred, and licked her chops. She liked eggs.

After Deborah had counted hundreds of minutes another golden egg was cracked and eaten. Then she knelt down, her sober little face pressed close against the window-pane. The sunbeams no longer came into the attic. It must be almost night, she thought.

\* \* \*

By and by, along the road came the high buggy. In it were the two dearest people in all the world. Deborah pounded and called. But the buggy went on around the house. Deborah ran down and banged her brown fists against the door. But no one heard. Quite tired out, she crawled back. She lay down close to Cynthia.

"It's no use, Cynthia," she said; "we've got to stay all night."

Cynthia purred, and Deborah said her "Now I lay me" prayer all through twice. Then she shut her eyes. But some way they would not stay shut.

Suddenly Cynthia sat up, took one of her kittens, and ran away. Five minutes later, mother heard a faint "Mew" at the kitchen door.

"There's Cynthia come back," she said. Then, as Cynthia came in and proudly laid down her soft burden, mother added: "And with a kitten, too! How pleased Debby will be!"

Cynthia was a great pet, and when she insisted upon showing mother where the rest of her family was hidden, mother said, "Well, well, Cynthia," and went with her.

Ten minutes later, poor little Deborah was brought down into the big kitchen. Such a time followed!

"And O mother!" she said, between big mouthfuls of bread and milk,— "O mother! we should have starved—I know we should—without those Easter eggs."

Father laughed.

"We didn't go to town, Debby," he said. "The roads were so muddy we couldn't get through!"

Deborah sat up straight.

"Why, what time is it?" she asked.

"Listen," said mother.

The old clock struck eleven. Deborah had been in the attic just two hours! —S. S. Times.

### Hot Cross Buns.

Put one and one-half cupfuls of warm milk in a bowl, add two yeast cakes and one teaspoonful of sugar; let stand till the yeast floats on top; add two cupfuls of flour and one-half teaspoonful of salt; stir till smooth; cover and let stand till it is a light sponge. Stir half a cupful of butter with half a cupful of powdered sugar till creamy; add the grated rind of one lemon; stir this in the sponge; add more flour and work all into a soft dough; knead it on a board till it does not stick to the hands; then roll it out and sprinkle over it one cupful of well-cleaned and warmed currants; roll the dough up and work it for a few minutes; lay it in a bowl; cover and let it rise till very light. Then lay the dough on a floured board; roll it out lightly half an inch in thickness, and cut it into rounds like biscuits; lay them on buttered tins one inch apart; cover and let them rise till they have increased one-third in size. When ready to bake, brush them over with beaten egg, and cut with a pair of scissors four deep incisions on top of each one to form a cross; then bake.—Mrs. Lemcke, in Ledger Monthly.

A lady never judges a knight by his outward guise.—Mary E. Wilkins.

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### Don't Forget the Old Folks.

Don't forget the old folks,  
Love them more and more  
As they with unshrinking feet  
Near the shining shore.  
Let your words be tender,  
Loving, soft and low,  
Let their last days be the best  
They have known before.

Don't forget thy father,  
With his failing sight,  
With his locks once thick and brown  
Scanty now and white.  
Tho' he may be childish,  
Still do thou be kind,  
Think of him as years ago  
With his master mind.

Don't forget dear mother,  
With her furrowed brow,  
Once as fair and smooth and white  
As the fresh, young snow.  
Are her steps uncertain?  
Is her hearing poor?  
Guide her safely till she stands  
Safe in heaven's door.

Are you living for what you are praying for?—Phelps.

The wounds received from kindness  
spurned and turned back as a weapon  
against one's self are deep.

On nearly every block in Japanese  
cities is a public oven, where, for a  
small fee, housewives may have their  
dinners and suppers cooked for them.

Visitor—"You say those two Hill  
brothers are deaf and dumb?"  
Native—"Yaas. We allers called 'em  
the two Hills without a holler."

"Don't you think I write with a great  
deal of dash?" inquired the new woman  
reporter.

"Yes," responded the city editor;  
"and I would much prefer to have you  
use commas and semicolons."

Excited Wife—"O professor, the  
cook has fallen and broken her collar  
bone!"

Professor—"Discharge her at once.  
You told her what to expect if she  
broke anything more."

"How is your brother, Tommy?"  
"Sick in bed, miss. he's hurt him-  
self."

"How did he do that?"  
"We were playing at who can lean  
farthest out of the window, and he  
won."

*E. W. Grove*

This signature is on every box of the genuine  
**Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets**  
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

### Till the Doctor Comes.

In a thinly settled country like this, where people are so far from a doctor, it is very important that something is known about the treatment of common accidents. Some time ago Dr. Fraser, of Brandon, gave an address, which is briefly summarized below. Readiness of resource is of great value and may be the means of saving a life at same time, therefore one cannot be too well prepared.

#### HOW TO STOP BLEEDING.

Severe cuts, causing rapid loss of blood, were first taken up. The importance of prompt action was urged, as in many cases the life of the person injured depends on this. How to tell whether the bleeding was from an artery or vein—if from an artery it would spurt out in jets with each beat of the heart, while if from a vein it would pour out in a steady stream. How to stop the bleeding—if a very severe cut in a limb, a handkerchief or other strong bandage, should be loosely tied round the arm or leg just above the cut and then twisted with a stick until sufficiently tight to entirely stop the bleeding. If the cut is in the head or body the wound should be tightly bandaged, making the pressure heaviest on the cut, and if this does not stop the bleeding, then the pressure of the hands, and if need be the thumbs, into the wound and then held there until a doctor arrives, even if it be some hours.

#### CLEANLINESS.

The necessity of cleanliness in the treatment of a cut or sore of any kind was strongly urged, and unless under unavoidable circumstances, nothing but white cotton or linen that had been dipped in a solution of carbolic acid and water should be used. This solution is made by putting two teaspoonfuls of the acid to each pint of water. This solution is also one of the best for washing and keeping a wound clean. In the absence of carbolic acid the use of alcohol in the water was recommended and in the absence of both of these then use water as hot as can be applied without scalding. A good way is to pour the solution slowly from a jug or pitcher on to the wound.

#### CASES OF FRACTURE.

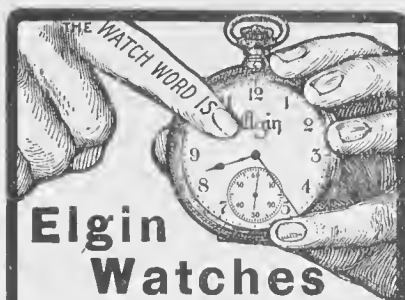
Fractures to the limbs, ribs, collar bone, jaw, etc., and the best thing to do until the arrival of a doctor was explained. Great care must be taken in handling the fractures and also in moving the person to whom the accident has occurred so as not to increase the injury. How to distinguish between dislocation and fracture, how to hold the arm or leg while splints are being applied, and how to pad and bandage were explained in detail. For carrying a person who has been badly injured a door was recommended and in the absence of this a stretcher which could be hurriedly made with a blanket or overcoat put on small poles.

#### SHOCK.

When a person has received a severe shock and is faint, with life at a very low ebb, warmth should be applied by hot bottles to the back, feet and heart, hand rubbing while the bottles are being prepared is good. The feet of the patient should be kept slightly higher than the head. Stimulants or drink of any kind should be given very carefully and slowly for fear of choking the patient, half a teaspoonful at a time was advised.

Begin by denying yourself, and by and by you forget yourself. The kindness which was at first just a duty becomes a pleasure and a joy. Self-denial becomes glorified into self-forgetfulness.—Brooke Herford.

If the oven gets too hot while you are baking cake or bread, put a basin of cold water in it instead of leaving the oven door open to cool it. The plan is especially good in winter, when rooms are drafty.



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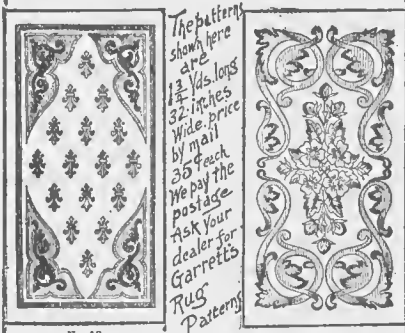
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This is a Positive Cure for all Throat and Lung Troubles, also

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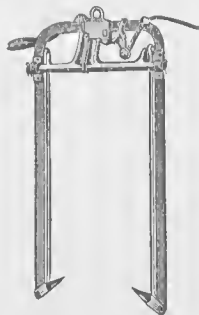
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### House Cleaning.

In the homes of thorough housekeepers the spring renovation is now well under way. In speaking of the early stages of house cleaning I do not refer to those awful days of upheaval which give the men of the family such expressions of homelessness, but to the necessary gropings into the dressers, closets and hidden places which really represent the foundation of thorough renovation.

Two hours every afternoon, while our town counterparts are receiving or returning calls, we may turn to practical account in this emptying and replacing process without its being made more wearisome than any other piece of light labor. There is now plenty of time, no haste to exhaust us. Many little make much accomplished before the crucial stages of house cleaning when carpets must come up and stoves be taken down.

There is no better scheme than to put every drawer, closet, wardrobe, packing trunk or chest to rights, sorting out the garments that will be needed for summer, and putting them within easy access, but just out of the way of other cleaning to follow.

The heaviest of the winter clothing, or all but one suit, can now be brushed and packed away before the moth millers have ventured out of their winter quarters. These windy days are perfect for the airing of beds, especially feathers, which will lessen the need of a more extended exposure later on when the rooms are cleared.

There is no better time than now to change the ticks of feather beds and pillows, or to launder the mattress slips. It is a good idea to keep on hand extra ticks for feathers so that a transfer from a soiled to a fresh tick is a short task. The soiled tick can be basted up again and put into the wash.

The extra washing of one bed tick a week is hardly noticeable, while a whole washing of heavy bedding would be very hard work. I never could cleanse my feather ticks as some do, without removing the feathers. I tried it several times, but was never satisfied with results; so I have chosen the easier way, which always assures me clean, sweet-smelling ticks. Washing one quilt a week lessens the strain on the muscles from that of doing the work all up at once. And now, before the size of the washings increases with summer garments, seems the best time for such work. What a pleasure and satisfaction it is to have the house cleaned from garret to cellar by such degrees as not to have tired the worker all out, and yet in time to get out and enjoy the beautiful May weather. A drive or a spin in the open air, past grassy meadows and shady groves to the music of singing birds, under conditions which admit of no qualms of conscience for the time spent away from housekeeping, is delightful. A woman might stave off ten years under such conditions and a little early planning will be instrumental in bringing it about.—National Stockman.

It is hard to tell which is the more uncomfortable on a rainy day, the woman with a dress that drags or the man with the tall hat.

If brooms are wet in boiling suds once a week they will become very tough, will not cut the carpet, will last much longer and always sweep as if new.

### CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 847 Powers' Block, Rochester, N.Y.

### Stoves in Summer.

As soon as warm spring days arrive the majority of housekeepers make haste to get their stoves put away for the summer. Too often they take down every one, and even move the cook stove out into the summer kitchen. In this northern country, we often have cold, damp weather in the middle of the summer, when one needs a little fire, especially in the evenings; or one is compelled to retire with chilled feet and limbs. This chilling of the body is a prolific source of much of the bowel trouble which attacks children and adults in the warm months.

Mothers often censure their children for imprudence in eating fruit, and thus bringing on this trouble, when the real offender is the mother who, in her desire to have the sitting-room look pretty, has had the stove removed, and in consequence the children went to bed some chill evening with cold feet. This brought on the bowel trouble, and not the innocent healthful fruit eaten by the child in obedience to nature's demand for a diet of fruit during the heated term. Good ripe fruit is what the body needs at all seasons of the year, and it does not injure one if eaten in moderation. Many a case of cholera infantum in infants, and bowel trouble in children and adults, may be traced directly to sitting in a damp chill room without a fire, even in July or August.

Again, many housekeepers put off setting up the stove in the fall until all the family have colds which sometimes linger through the following winter.

Every home should have a stove in which a little fire may be started whenever wanted and around which the family can gather on the damp, chill days and evenings that often come in northern summers; a room to which the guest may be invited, for many a visitor can testify to the trials experienced while visiting in some stoveless home during the summer.

Not only should there be a stove in which a fire may be started; but the fire should be started, particularly during those cool spells which often quickly follow a heated term. One feels the cold much worse just after an unusually hot period and is more susceptible to a chill than at other times. The vital energy has been exhausted by the intense heat. If the housewife would look well to this matter she would find her family less afflicted with bowel troubles in summer.

Only day before yesterday my little girl got a fish bone in her throat, and all we did to dislodge it seemed to have no effect. A neighbor chanced to come in, and told us that she had read in her paper that the white of an egg, swallowed slowly, would remove a fish bone from one's throat. We tried it, and sure enough it did! That bit of information saved us a trip to the city for a doctor, and possibly it saved the child's life. Do you suppose I care whether the person who sent it to the magazine knew how to punctuate her letter or not? Perhaps half of the words were not spelled correctly, but that did not trouble me, at all. I was only glad that the editor had seen the worth of the item and concluded to make use of it, however poorly it might have been prepared, and I hope no sister will refrain from giving us the benefit of her knowledge simply because she is afraid she will not get her ideas into grammatical form.

Teacher—And how do you know, my dear, that you have been christened?

Scholar—Please, mum, 'cause I got the marks on me arm now, mum.

Marks that have been made on paint with matches can be removed by rubbing first with a slice of lemon, then with whitening and washing with soap and water.

### A Lecture on Eggs.

A helpful lesson on various ways of using eggs was given at the New England cooking school of the Good Housekeeping Institute just before the beginning of Lent. Scrambled eggs, omelets, boiled and baked custards were taken up by a large and attentive class of young housewives. It was preceded by a lecture on eggs by the principal, Miss Downing, which was full of information. "The woman who is ignorant of the composition of eggs," said the teacher, "is apt to cook them in anything but the best way. A pound of eggs—nine generally make a pound—is equal in nutritive value to a pound of beef. Even at twenty-five cents a dozen, eggs, if used in as large a quantity as a family might require to supersede meat, would not be a very economical food. One must always remember in the cooking of eggs that albumen coagulates at a temperature of from 134 to 160 degrees, hence if one would make eggs digestible they should not be subjected to such a length of time in cooking or such heat as starch foods, for instance, which cook at a much higher temperature. When eggs came into our cooking school course, we made a practical test of their digestibility. Artificial gastric juice was prepared and poured over a fried egg and a poached egg in two tumblers. When three days had passed the fried egg was not nearly digested; in less than half the time the poached egg was digested.

"Eggs should never be cooked in water which makes them hop merrily about. They only grow tough, horny and indigestible in boiling water. If cooked in water at a low temperature, they may be digested by a child or an invalid. It is not generally understood why eggs should be differently treated for different sorts of dishes. Eggs to be used for cakes, souffles and omelets must be divided, the yolks and whites beaten separately. The success of such dishes depends wholly upon the amount of air beaten into the eggs. The expansion of that air by rather slow cooking means the success of such dishes. Beat the yolks until they are thick and lemon colored, the whites till so stiff and dry that they fly from the beater like foam. While beating the white of eggs hold the Dover beater at an angle instead of straight up and down in a bowl. The work in this way can be done in much less time. Use, too, the wrist movement, not the strength of the whole arm. By remembering these two rules you will not grow so tired or find your arm becoming lame before the eggs are beaten.—Good Housekeeping.

There were about half a dozen of them and they had been off somewhere in the country. They were all piled on a wagon, and as they passed one of the numerous cottages a pretty woman accidentally turned a white handkerchief loose. There were six handkerchiefs waving wildly in the breeze in one instant.

"By Jove, she's pretty. I wonder who she is. That was meant for me."

"It wasn't. It was meant for me," said everybody but a little old man sitting on the bottom of the wagon, hidden from sight.

"Well," he said, "I'll bet it was not meant for me."

"Why?"

"Because that was my wife."

And a dead silence fell on the picnic.

Brooms will retain their shapes if hung up by picture screws fastened in the end of handles.

When polishing mirrors, windows or picture glass with whitening, the most convenient method of using it is tied up in muslin or cheesecloth bags. Dampen the glass lightly, then rub with a piece of chamois or a crumpled newspaper.

# CANCER

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Write for particulars of cases cured.

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Mention this paper.

### Games With Easter Eggs.

A game for two is played by knocking the eggs together; each person holds an egg firmly in his hand so that the small end is visible, and then the two eggs are struck against each other until one of them is cracked, when the victorious player adds it to his stock. Sometimes the egg which breaks another is called "the cock of one," and when it has broken two "the cock of two," and so on. When an egg which is cock of one or more is broken, the number of trophies won by the victim is added to the score of the conquering egg, and it becomes "cock of three" or more.

"Bunching eggs" comes to us from Ireland. Five players are each given five eggs and after sand has been strewn on a large waiter, divisions are made lengthwise and across. Then each player in turn lays down an egg in one of the divisions, the object being to cut off the line of her opponent and to place five eggs so that they touch each other, although they need not be in line. This game is similar to "Tit, tat, toe."

Another pretty game from Ireland is called "Touch." Six eggs of different colors are placed in a row—red, green, black, blue, white and gold—in the sand used for the other game. One of the players is blindfolded and is given a light stick with which she must touch one of the eggs, while some one recites these lines:

Peggy, Patriok, Mike and Meg,  
See me touch my Easter egg.  
Green and red and black and blue  
Count for six, five, four and two.  
If I touch an egg of white  
A forfeit then will be your right.  
If I touch an egg of gold  
It is mine to have and hold.

As is told in the rhyme, the eggs each have a different value. The gold egg is worth more than all others put together, for when a player touches that she wins the game and a forfeit of an egg from each of the other players. The white egg has less than no value, for whosoever touches it must pay a forfeit. The position of the eggs is changed after each trial and each player is in turn blindfolded. Each one must keep track of the value of the egg she has touched and when the sum of twenty has been reached by anyone the game is ended without the aid of the gold egg.

"It is not what a man knows, but what he is learning, that keeps his mind active."—Normal Teacher.

# No Hot Boxes

Metal that runs machines, cool, easy and with light oiling. Can make your own boxes by a wood fire. The life of a machine depends on its boxes—poor boxes and a poor machine, good metal and a good machine. Order from your hardware dealer.

— SPOONER'S —

# BOX METAL COPPERINE

Shown at Winnipeg Fair every year.

## Cupid's Fishing Pond.

Angling in life's river,  
Cupid drops his line;  
On the hook he fastens  
Some fair maiden fine.  
Men—those silly fishes—  
Quick dart up above;  
Out he pulls and fries them  
In the fire of love.

Cold tea is excellent for cleaning  
grained wood.

To polish plate glass wipe with a  
soft cloth wet in alcohol.

"How is your wife?"  
"Uh, her head has been troubling  
her for several days past."  
"Sick-headache?"  
"Not exactly. She keeps wanting a  
new hat every day."

There are many small, inexpensive  
articles that are a great help to a  
housekeeper. Among these are a sieve  
soap-maker into which pieces of soap  
may be placed and shaken into the wa-  
ter until a suds is formed. It will soon  
save its cost by making use of scraps  
that are too small to use in other ways.  
Small scrub brushes clean vegetables,  
cut glassware and the kitchen sink bet-  
ter than is possible to do without. Meat  
choppers that are composed of little cups  
to hold the eggs, and a glass measuring  
cup with the measures plainly marked  
on the sides, should be found in every  
kitchen. Buy substantial articles only,  
for they are cheaper in the end and  
always satisfactory.

## AFTER EFFECTS OF GRIP

Are often more Serious than the Grip  
Itself.

Physicians and grip sufferers alike  
agreed that the after effects of the dis-  
ease are more to be feared than the  
acute attack; you can never be sure that  
the disease has left the system com-  
pletely.

Lagrippe naturally attacks the weak-  
est organ and leaves it still weaker.

Not only pneumonia, consumption,  
bronchitis and throat trouble follow the  
grip, but kidney, liver and stomach are  
troubled just as liable to result, provid-  
ed any of these organs should happen  
to be in a weak condition at the time of  
attack.

To get rid of the grip germ, to get it  
entirely out of the system and blood,  
few remedies are so good and none  
safer than Stuart's Catarrh Tablets;  
they are not a compound of powerful  
and dangerous drugs, but a pleasant,  
palatable, convenient remedy in tablet  
form, composed of the wholesome anti-  
septic principles of Eucalyptus bark,  
blood root and similar germicide reme-  
dies which are perfectly wholesome and  
harmless to the system, but death to the  
germs of grip, catarrh, consumption and  
diseases of the throat and air passages.

Mrs. Chas. Gormley, of Memphis,  
says: Last winter an attack of the grip  
left me with weak back; a persistent  
cough and loss of flesh and appetite,  
and, after using various remedies for  
several months with little or no im-  
provement, I finally bought a 50-cent  
package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at  
my drug store, and as they were pleas-  
ant and convenient to take I used them  
at all times of day or night and I was  
astonished to secure such fine results  
from so pleasant and convenient a me-  
dicine. In two weeks my cough disap-  
peared, my appetite returned, I im-  
proved in flesh and color and no one  
would now think that I had ever had  
such a thing as the grip.

My druggist told me he sold more of  
Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, for the cure  
of grip, colds and catarrh, than any  
other similar medicines.

## Church Music.

The following incident is related by  
one who recently attended a fashion-  
able church in Winnipeg:—

The choir started with a reference to  
the lilies of the field and after singing  
the changes on the word "Consider,"  
until all idea of its connection was lost,  
they began to tell the congregation  
through the mouth of the soprano that  
"Solomon in all his glory was not ar-  
rayed." Straightway the soprano was  
reinforced by the basso who declared  
most decidedly and emphatically that  
"Solomon was not arrayed—was not  
arrayed." Then the alto ventured it as  
her opinion that "Solomon was not ar-  
rayed," when the tenor without a mo-  
ment's hesitation sang, as if it had  
been officially announced, that he "was  
not arrayed." Then, when the feelings  
of the congregation had been harrowed  
up sufficiently, and our sympathies all  
aroused for poor Solomon, whose num-  
erous wives allowed him to go about  
in such a fashion, the choir at length,  
in a most cool and composed manner,  
informed us that the idea they intended  
to convey was that "Solomon in all his  
glory was not arrayed like one of these."  
These what? Such a long time  
had elapsed since they sang of the lilies  
that the thread was entirely lost, and  
by "these," one naturally concluded that  
the choir was designated. Arrayed  
like one of these? We should think  
not, indeed; Solomon in a cutaway  
coat? No, most decidedly no. Solo-  
mon in the very zenith of his glory  
was not arrayed like one of these.

Despite the experience of the morn-  
ing, the hope still remained that in the  
evening a sacred song might be sung in  
a manner that would not excite our  
risibilities or leave the impression that  
we had been listening to a case of black-  
mail. But again, off went the nimble  
sopranos with the very laudable, though  
startling announcement, "I will wash." Straightway the tenor, not to be out-  
done, declared he would wash. The  
alto finding it to be the thing, warbled  
forth that she would wash. Then the  
deep-chested basso, as though calling  
up all his fortitude for the plunge, be-  
lowed, forth the stern resolve that he  
also would wash. Next a short inter-  
lude on the organ strongly suggestive  
of the escaping steam, or the splash of  
the waves, after which the choir indi-  
vidually and collectively asserted the  
firm unshaken resolve that they would  
wash. At last they solved the problem  
by stating that they proposed to "wash  
their hands in innocency."

Everybody in this country makes bis-  
cuits, and biscuit recipes abound. Here  
is one which is new to me: Sift to-  
gether two cupfuls of sifted flour, one  
level teaspoonful of salt and two level  
teaspoonfuls of baking powder; rub  
into the mixture two level tablespoon-  
fuls of butter or lard; stir in two-thirds  
of a cupful of milk. Turn on to a flour-  
ed board and roll lightly into a sheet  
one-half inch thick. Cut out with a  
round cutter and roll each into an ob-  
long shape, brush with melted butter  
and fold, pinching the edges together.  
Place in a pan, leaving a space between  
and allow them to stand twenty min-  
utes. Then brush with milk in which  
a little sugar has been dissolved and  
bake in a hot oven.

No man can live a complete life  
unless he has something to cultivate.  
Man received the instinct of cultiva-  
tion with his creation. A plant life  
was prepared for him; a vegetation was  
provided for him to tend. Even when  
the earth yielded her increase with ap-  
parent spontaneity it seems to us  
there must have been the cultivat-  
ing hand to train the tree to its voca-  
tion, and to curb an all too great lux-  
uriance; and unless the mission of cul-  
tivation were relegated to man, it is  
difficult to conceive him as happy,  
even in Paradise.

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See page 106 for Steel Roller.

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